

THE ATHENÆUM

Journal of English and Foreign Literature, Science, the Fine Arts, Music and the Drama.

No. 4286.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1909.

PRICE
THREEPENCE.
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER.

Lectures.

ROYAL INSTITUTION OF GREAT BRITAIN,
ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, W.
LECTURE ARRANGEMENTS BEFORE EASTER, 1910.
A CHRISTMAS COURSE OF EXPERIMENTALLY ILLUSTRATED
LECTURES (ADAPTED TO A JUVENILE AUDITORY).

WILLIAM DUDDALL, Esq., F.R.S.—Course of SIX LECTURES
on 'Modern Electricity': 1. First Principles; 2. Electrical Instruments;
3. Röntgen Rays; 4. The Generation of Electricity; 5. Electric
Oscillations; 6. Electric Lighting. On Dec. 23 (TUESDAY), Dec. 30
(THURSDAY), Jan. 7 (SATURDAY), Jan. 14 (TUESDAY), Jan. 21
(THURSDAY), Jan. 28 (SATURDAY), at 3 o'clock.

TUESDAYS.

Prof. W. A. HERDMAN, D.Sc. F.R.S.—THREE LECTURES on
'The Cultivation of the Sea.' On TUESDAYS, Jan. 18, 25, Feb. 1,
1910, at 3 o'clock.

Prof. FREDERICK W. MOTT, M.D. F.R.S. Fullerton Professor of
Physiology, R.I.—SIX LECTURES on 'The Emotions and their
Expression.' On TUESDAYS, Feb. 8, 15, 22, March 1, 8, 15, 1910, at
3 o'clock.

THURSDAYS.

The Rev. C. H. W. JOHNS, M.A.—TWO LECTURES on 'Assyri-
ology.' On THURSDAYS, Jan. 20, 27, 1910, at 3 o'clock.

Major MARTIN HUGHES LECTURES on EUROPE'S
DEBT TO MEDIEVAL SPAIN.' On THURSDAYS, Feb. 3, 10,
1910, at 3 o'clock.

Prof. SILVANUS P. THOMPSON, D.Sc. F.R.S.—THREE LEC-
TURES on 'Illumination, Natural and Artificial.' (Experimentally
illustrated.) On THURSDAYS, Feb. 17, 24, March 3, 1910, at 3 o'clock.
A. J. FINBERG, Esq.—TWO LECTURES on 'Turner.' On
THURSDAYS, March 10, 17, 1910, at 3 o'clock.

SATURDAYS.

HENRY WALFORD DAVIES, Esq., Mus. Doc. LL.D.—THREE
LECTURES on 'Music in Relation to other Arts.' (With Musical
Illustrations.) On SATURDAYS, Jan. 22, 29, Feb. 5, 1910, at 3 o'clock.
Prof. Sir J. J. THOMSON, LL.D. D.Sc. F.R.S. Professor of Natural
Philosophy, R.I.—SIX LECTURES on 'Electric Waves and the
Electro-Magnetic Theory of Light.' On SATURDAYS, Feb. 12, 19, 26,
March 5, 12, 19, 1910, at 3 o'clock.

Subscription (to Non-Members) to all Courses of Lectures (extending
from Christmas to Midsummer), Two Guineas. Subscription to a
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or sent by post on receipt of Cheque or Post-Office Order.

Members may purchase not less than Three Single Lecture Tickets,
available for any Afternoon Lecture, for Half-a-Guinea.

THE FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS will BEGIN on JANU-
ARY 21, at 8 P.M., when Prof. Sir JAMES DUNN, LL.D. F.R.S.,
will give a Discourse on 'Light Reactions at Low Temperatures.'
Succeeding Discourses will probably be given by the Rev. Canon
BRECHING, Prof. WILLIAM BATESON, Mr. CHARLES E. P.
PHILLIPS, Prof. H. H. TURNER, the Right Hon. LORD RAY-
LEIGH, Dr. CHARLES CHREE, Dr. H. BRERETON BAKER,
Prof. Sir J. J. THOMSON, and other Gentlemen. To these Meetings
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NOTICE TO GRADUATES AND STUDENTS OF THE
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Attention is called to the following provision of the Irish Uni-
versities Act, 1908:—

Section 13, sub-section (3), is as follows:—
"All terms kept and examinations passed by any graduate or
student in the Royal University of Ireland shall, on the dissolution
of that University be deemed to be terms kept and examinations
passed at the University at which he is entitled to be registered as a
graduate, and in any other case, at either of the two
new Universities at the election of the student, and the governing
body of each of the two new Universities shall, so far as practicable,
provide for any student obtaining degrees on conditions not
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Forms of Application may be had from—
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National University of Ireland, Dublin.

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The attention of Graduates of the late Royal University is directed
to Section 13 of the Irish Universities Act, 1908, which provides for
the registration of Graduates of the Royal University as Graduates
of the National University of Ireland.

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J. AUSTIN JENKINS, B.A., Registrar.

University College, Cardiff, December 14, 1909.

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December 7, 1909. J. AUSTIN JENKINS, B.A., Registrar.

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NOTICE.

SATURDAY NEXT being CHRISTMAS
DAY, THE ATHENÆUM will be published
on THURSDAY Afternoon at 2 o'clock.—
ADVERTISEMENTS should be at the Office
not later than 2 o'clock on WEDNESDAY
Afternoon.

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD.

THE CURATORS of the TAYLOR INSTITUTION will proceed, in
the course of Hilary Term, to the ELECTION of a LECTURER in
GERMAN for EASTER TERM, 1910. The appointment in the first
instance will be for Five Years, with an annual Stipend of 200L,
together with one-half of any Fees paid for attending at his lectures
and Classes.—Applications, stating age and qualifications, accom-
panied by Testimonials, should be addressed to THE CURATORS,
Taylor Institution, Oxford, on or before SATURDAY, January 23.

UNIVERSITY OF EDINBURGH.

ADDITIONAL EXAMINERSHIPS.—1. PURE AND APPLIED
MATHEMATICS. 2. EXPERIMENTAL PHYSICS.

THE UNIVERSITY COURT will, on MONDAY, January 17, 1910,
or some subsequent day, proceed to the appointment of an ADDI-
TIONAL EXAMINER in PURE AND APPLIED MATHEMATICS,
and an ADDITIONAL EXAMINER in EXPERIMENTAL
PHYSICS. The duties in connexion with the second Examinership
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Each Applicant should lodge with the undersigned, on or before
FRIDAY, January 7, 1910, twenty copies of his application and
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Further particulars on application. M. C. TAYLOR, Secretary, Univ. Court.
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JNO. ARTHUR PALMER, Secretary of Education.

Education Department, Edmund Street,
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All communications on the subject must be endorsed "I," and a stamped addressed foolscap envelope must be enclosed. Conveying, either direct or indirectly, will be held to be a disqualification for employment.

G. L. GOMME, Clerk of the London County Council, Education Office, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
December 14, 1909.

UNIVERSITY OF MANCHESTER.

The COUNCIL propose to appoint a CATALOGUER in the LIBRARY. Salary £225 per annum.—Applications, stating Academic qualifications and Library experience, with copies of three Testimonials, should be sent not later than JANUARY 15, 1910, to THE REGISTRAR, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

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LITERATURE

Shelley, the Man and the Poet. By A. Clutton-Brock. Illustrated. (Methuen & Co.)

DURING the last few years we have noticed what we take to be a reaction from the methods of Victorian biographers, and an attempt to create something new, or rather to revert to the model set by Boswell. Of this new sort of writing the volume before us is an interesting example. At once the strength and weakness of Victorian biography was its construction on conventional principles; armed with the established formulæ, the biographer dealt with lives much as the algebraist deals with equations. He opened with the "early years" of his subject, determined what were to be considered his characteristic qualities, and proceeded to develop them logically through his life and work.

One result of this practice was that most of the Victorians gave to their work a certain coherence and logical structure; even second-rate biographies of the period are generally readable. But a conventional form was not merely a convenience or an embellishment—in the nineteenth century it was a necessity. Knowledge was then not so widespread, and biographers were as much concerned with amassing and verifying facts as delineating character. It is only a genius who, without discarding the least fragment, can, from a heap of small and seemingly disconnected facts, forge a beautiful and relevant whole. The

Victorian biographers in employing a mould furnished with ready-made compartments for the reception of all sorts of information, which, while imposing a form on formless matter, yet kept distinct the different kinds of material, did well and wisely. They laid the foundations on which all later and more subtle appreciations must be built. Prof. Dowden's 'Life of Shelley' is indispensable; all who wish to write about the poet must first master the facts and conclusions there set out.

Having admitted this, the modern critic may be allowed to point out the grave defect in conventional biography, namely, that it bears but slight resemblance to reality. The form into which the matter is fitted is altogether artificial, for men's lives do not develop logically from a few predominant and inherent qualities; we cannot predict with certainty what sort of person a baby will become. If our fathers supposed that their biographies were true to life, life is a more complicated affair than our fathers supposed. Even in a series of biographies generally excellent like the "English Men of Letters" the reader is amazed by the similarity between the histories of apparently dissimilar people. It would seem that the differences lay chiefly in their fundamental qualities; the story of their development is curiously simple; the form scarcely varies. In reality, every life has a form of its own, and the form of every biography should be the form of a particular life. At the outset, then, the "new" biographer finds himself confronted by a difficulty that may prove insurmountable. That every life, viewed as a work of art, has its perfect and peculiar form, we do not doubt; but whether any but an artist of genius can discover and express that form is a question that we prefer to ask rather than to answer.

Mr. Clutton-Brock has tried to follow the development of Shelley's mind and character without in any way forcing it to fit a predetermined model; but, as he has failed to see that development as a congruous whole, his work, though in parts excellent, is amorphous. An impression, however, he does contrive to give, blurred in some places almost to obliteration, in others distinct, and, we believe, true. We are shown a character and genius improving steadily through a short career. Shelley seems to have set out on his journey in extraordinary ignorance of the world and himself; he gained experience at each step; but he died before he had come to a knowledge of either. He thought there was no power except that of will; he did not take into account powers so immense and independent as those of appetite and passion. To him life was a combat between good will and bad. He knew that his own was good; so he assumed, naturally, that all his desires were good. Such opinions held by a man who felt with unusual violence the physical attraction of women led inevitably to confusion. Morality must sanctify his passion, or

morality was wrong. If Shelley were entirely good, it followed that all people or institutions that thwarted him were entirely bad. They stood for nothing but bad will opposing his good will. Hence all his villains are incarnations of unmitigated wickedness. This view is cleverly presented by the author, who can adduce in its support Shelley's Jupiter and Count Cenci, his relations with his father, or his attitude towards ancient institutions. He shows us, too, how Shelley learnt from experience; how, after the tragedy that ended in Harriet's suicide, he came to perceive that it is imperfection which distinguishes realities from ideals, and that what is a means to bad may once have been a means to good. But he was a recalcitrant pupil to the end, nor can we wish it otherwise; Shelley's best lyrics could hardly have been written by a man of another temper.

In tracing the progress of Shelley's genius the book is less successful. The essence of "new" biography should be the practical recognition of a neglected truism—that men's lives cannot be separated from their work. Art and character develop concurrently; and in a study of this sort we have some right to feel disappointed when we find a huge block of criticism standing by itself. The first part of the book is good because it possesses a natural and historical unity; the second (from chap. ix. to the end; there appears to be no chap. viii.) is broken up by criticism which might have appeared sporadically in magazines. Yet Mr. Clutton-Brock contrives to keep some hold on certain threads. We are made to feel Shelley's steady advance in technical mastery, in spite of which he never lost the habit of writing vast quantities of bad verse. We see, too, that throughout his life his genius suffered, in some ways, from lack of material:—

"To the end of his days his small experience of life often betrayed itself in the vagueness of his subjects; and when he chose a subject that was not vague in itself, it often proved to be unsuited to his genius."

This is true enough. But "his small experience of life" also compelled him to seek far afield the concrete forms in which to express the abstractions that flooded his mind. For Shelley imagination did the work of experience. He turned from human beings whom he did not understand to what is vaguely called nature; with land and water, with trees and flowers and clouds, he established a sympathy unique in English poetry. Of these he does not write with Wordsworth's complacent anthropomorphism, nor yet in the style of the metaphysical poets, treating them as matter for delicate ornament; but he sang of them as gracious or majestic beings who exist and have a significance of their own, unrelated to, and independent of, mankind. Shelley is our mythopœist; he has peopled earth and sky with beings of exquisite beauty; and his highest achievement is to have expressed his sense of them in

such a way that, as we read, we catch something of his sympathy and understanding.

Two events in Shelley's early history bore profound and permanent results; our author ignores the importance of both. The first is Shelley's meeting with Peacock, the second a consequence of that meeting: in the winter of 1815-16 Peacock induced his friend to read Greek seriously. "The winter was a mere Atticism. Our studies were exclusively Greek," says Hogg; and the benefit of those studies may be measured by the difference between 'Queen Mab' (1813) and 'The Revolt of Islam' (1817). One cannot fail to be struck by the change from Shelley, the disciple of German romantics, morbid, quarrelsome, and grotesque, to the Shelley who, after a winter's study, seeks inspiration amongst the classics. Peacock's conversation and character served to strengthen the Hellenic influences that he had brought into play; his contempt for cant and sentimentality, his fastidious taste, and love of form, were excellent antidotes to Gothic extravagance. But nothing of this is to be gathered from Mr. Clutton-Brock. On the other hand, he has overrated the character of Mary Godwin, whose influence during her husband's life was either bad or nugatory, and after his death disastrous.

Over matters of detail it would be easy to quarrel with our author. His criticism is sensible rather than inspired, his judgment is by no means sure, and he indulges a taste for conventional morality and moralizing that might lead some people to call him "bourgeois." He has frequent recourse to illustrations drawn from the sister arts, which are rarely illuminating, and sometimes beside the point. Rather gratuitously, we think, he treats us to his æsthetic theories, and they are the theories of an art-critic. There is at least one matter—the relations between Byron and Jane Clairmont (p. 116)—about which he makes statements that should have been supported by precise authority.

But these are minor considerations. He has written an intelligent and readable book. As a contribution to our knowledge of Shelley it has considerable value; but for us its greatest merit is that, unless we mistake a chance for a definite intention, it makes a bold and partially successful attempt to solve a literary problem.

Hogarth's London. By Henry B. Wheatley. Illustrated. (Constable & Co.)

To Mr. Wheatley's title few will object, even if the terms be forced to their full meaning. Hogarth made London his, for those who came after, as no one else of that century did. Unawares, perhaps, but none the less effectually, he made with brush and graver what would now be called the civic survey of the town:

selectively and representatively as regards its external aspects and street scenery, more exhaustively as regards its social pageantry, its life by day and night, its moral drama. It was never in his thought to be an illustrator of topography, yet in achieving his other aims he has also produced our most valued gallery of London views. He is the guide with whom we go everywhere in safety, and see everything as it was. Streets and lanes, churches and taverns, salons and rookeries, the Guildhall, the debtors' prison, the night-house, the mad-house, the theatre in which the living play, and the theatre in which the dead are dissected—he has a pass to them all, and it is a pass admitting more than the coachful (of six persons) which his gold ticket allowed him to take into Vauxhall Gardens whenever he pleased.

Such antitheses might easily be multiplied. Yet they convey but a slight idea of Hogarth's wealth of contents, the range of his social view, the actuality of his rendering of human life in Georgian London. Whatever men did was the material of his art. And if in that day, somewhat conspicuously, they did many things which they had better have left undone, the appearance of evil and ugliness in his transcription must be counted as fidelity, not carped at as a fault in taste. It was his to tell the truth; yet not for the truth's sake alone, still less for sensation, but in some hope of shaming the devil, and so making the world more beautiful in the end.

Upon the whole, we may find endless beauty and good in Hogarth, though he had one or two unfortunate inspirations. Perhaps only the "Cruelty" series need be so regarded; and this series (it is well to note) is the only instance in which he was directed exclusively by didactic purpose, depriving himself, for that journey alone, of any accompanying suggestions of beauty, love, or joy implicit in the theme, or evoked in treating it. From no single plate of his more famous series—the 'Prentices, the two Progresses, the 'Marriage à la Mode,' even the 'Election' and 'Four Times of the Day'—are those better presences entirely absent.

But how much more do these and other works of his contain which is not to be found elsewhere! Touching the extremes of social condition and pursuit, he has omitted scarcely any intervening form that was really representative, but has tracked with unflinching interest and unflinching honesty the one humanity masquerading through all its phases of mood and environment. In this regard the fourth plate of 'The Rake's Progress'—showing the ruined spendthrift arrested in St. James's Street, on his way to Court, while the street urchins are gambling for each other's coppers scarcely a yard away—is the brief type of Hogarth's broad and comprehensive vision. Only, the phases as well as the humanity are of essential concern to him; and unless these be rendered with the utmost veracity, he has not achieved his aim.

Consequently, there is such pervading actuality (as well as such crowding moral significance) in his whole conception and his smallest touch that no knowledge of London, or indeed of England in the eighteenth century, can be useless to the student of his works. His theatre tickets are an occasion for a treatise on the times. A quiet corner group in one of his pictures (the group of the cobbler and the barber, with six fragments from the pipe-shank of the latter arranged in semicircle on the ale-house table) carries one to the bygone exploit of a British admiral on the Spanish Main. Not a chalk mark on the wall in Hogarth's world but has intellect in it, and harmonizes with his purpose; which was, to be a dramatic writer with another tool than the pen. But chiefly his great series—and such genre pieces as 'A Midnight Modern Conversation,' 'A Group of Undertakers,' the 'Scene with the Beggar's Opera,' &c.—are charged with personal reference and marginal significance.

Hogarth himself was indeed rather distressed to find that the crowds around the print-shop windows were more emulous to fix upon the original of this and that figure in his pictures than to apprehend and profit by the moral fable. Yet our profit in this respect is surely not less for knowing that the courtly person in the gambling scene at White's, who is giving his note of hand to a moneylender, was understood to be "Old Manners," brother of the Duke of Rutland, "and the only person of rank of his time who amassed a considerable fortune by the profession of a gamester"; for knowing how much was conveyed by the show-cloth in the second Election plate, or by the name of the Centurion (Anson's ship) on a sailor's bundle in 'The Stage Coach'; or, finally, for being able to recognize in the foreground of the scene at Sadler's Wells ('Evening') a memorial of the wooden water-pipes of Sir Hugh Myddelton's enterprise.

Small wonder, then, if writers on Hogarth have been mainly employed in doing the service of historical and local guides. Those nearest his own day were naturally best qualified for the work of identification and anecdote; nor has a great deal in this way been added to what was done by Nichols and Ireland. But much which they saw no reason to pause over has become matter of curious interest to us: notably the traces of vanished scenes and customs of London.

Upon such topics we have no sounder authority than Mr. Wheatley, if his care to interest were as marked as his diligence to know. Unfortunately, it is not, and he proceeds, especially in the earlier parts, too much as though his work were almost done when he had got his material before him. His descriptive pages he bestrewn (not in foot-notes—that would be legitimate) with matter that seems transcribed from a critical catalogue or other technical trader's work. The grouping of topics into chapters on High Life, Low Life, Political Life, &c., is an admirable device;

but we find a lack of constructive labour, and even of order, in his exposition. Many pages are broken into little bits which give an impression of having been jotted down between whiles, or in the pauses of a conversation about something else.

We are sorry to say this of Mr. Wheatley; but we expect much from a specialist of such merit, and one whose specialism is so much a labour of love. We entreat him not to take the writing stage of his work so easily next time. When all is said, to accompany him through this book is a most informing journey, and at the end (these irritations forgotten) we part from our guide with no word but of thanks.

Most of the illustrations are admirable, but Southwark Fair does not lend itself to that mode of reproduction. The Index is insufficient.

The Medici. By Col. G. F. Young. 2 vols. Illustrated. (John Murray.)

THIS work saps the foundations of many a time-honoured misconception, built, like much else that is dignified by the name of history, upon stories that cannot bear critical examination. The tyrannical rule and bloodthirsty crimes of the early Medici, the genius of Leo X., and the diabolical wickedness of Catherine are among the fables which we are almost reluctantly obliged to doubt. The author places before us the results of the most recent research, impartially sifting the evidence as he goes; it is we who draw the inevitable conclusions. Nay, so plainly does he make the facts speak for themselves that we seldom, if ever, have to interpret them. The subjective criterion, in its different aspects, is the only one by which common sense allows the morality of an action to be gauged, and he pleads that environment should be given due weight. In order to arrive at a discriminate judgment of historical characters, he says,

"probably no requirement is more essential than that we should put ourselves mentally into the atmosphere of the time, and carefully guard against judging such characters by the standards of our own age (in which persons live and act under totally different conditions), instead of in relation to the opinions and conditions of their day."

At the same time Col. Young depicts their actions in such a manner that the subjective criterion becomes superfluous. We do not need to fall back upon it, for instance, with regard to the presence of Catherine at the Amboise tragedy; for though he justly observes that the ladies at the French Court were "*women of their time*," and that to look on at an execution of this kind was not the same thing to them as it would be to any one in these days," he also shows that Catherine could not keep away, that she did her best to

save the victims, and was horrified at the crime.

It is upon such solid grounds that he solves the other problems which face him. Take the Massacre of St. Bartholomew, which we have been brought up to regard as engineered by Catherine and carried out under her auspices. The author explains the origin of the fictitious character generally ascribed to her, points out its inherent impossibility, and shows how it is refuted by her own correspondence and by the various series of State papers that have now become public property. He summarizes the story of her life, full of actions incompatible with the part she is said to have played, disposes of the evidence on which she has been accused, and gives the following reasons why she cannot have instigated the outrage. "One of the most acute intellects ever seen upon a throne" would thus have stultified "a policy steadily pursued by her for a long number of years, in spite of the greatest difficulties, and to carry out which she had made formidable enemies"; she, "who had everything to gain by peace and to lose by war," would have been the originator of the conflict brought about by the massacre; she would have destroyed the effect of a marriage that had cost her strenuous labours and much odium; and she must have foreseen that this marriage would be declared a premeditated trap for the Protestants. Col. Young concludes thus:—

"As far as can be judged in the absence of any record that can be trusted, Catherine, for once in her life, was thoroughly frightened (as well she might be), and, seeing that a conflict was going to take place which she had no power to prevent, sought only to keep herself and her children and her daughter's husband from being destroyed in it. While the massacre was spreading throughout the city, she sent her commands to the Roman Catholics to desist, but no one paid any attention to her."

In the course of his survey the author conscientiously examines the life of each member of the Medici family whose name has come down to posterity, telling us clearly and concisely all that is of interest in it, and glancing aside from time to time to review the situation throughout Europe, or to describe persons, places, &c., especially contemporary artists and their masterpieces. The work accordingly comprises more than a hundred biographical sketches of members of the house of Medici, beginning with its founder, Giovanni di Bicci, and ending with the Electress Anna Maria Ludovica; while the connected subjects upon which it throws light are of the most varied character.

The illustrations, which are well executed, include reproductions of historical paintings, of family portraits, and of a number of photographic views. There are several appendixes, and two indexes which are highly satisfactory as regards completeness and accuracy.

Cleopatra of Egypt, Antiquity's Queen of Romance. By Philip W. Sergeant. Illustrated. (Hutchinson & Co.)

WE note that Mr. Sergeant has a taste for writing about empresses, for in any other respect there is little likeness between Josephine and Cleopatra. The former was the pure creature of circumstances, an idle woman of pleasure; the latter a strong nature endowed with both intellect and passion, who strove all her life to bend the world to her will. Nevertheless she has not inherited the title of Great, as Mr. Sergeant thinks she has. The fact is that she was not singular, but one of a type well known to the Hellenistic world, especially in Egypt, where the constant marriages of brothers and sisters tended to perpetuate it. There is little doubt that Arsinoë II. and Cleopatra III. were very similar women, and, had they come into contact with great Romans, would have contributed to the world's tragedies. An attempt was once made to try the experiment of an Egyptian King and a Roman matron, for the ninth Ptolemy (Physkon by sobriquet) proposed to Cornelia, mother of the Gracchi; but this great lady scorned alliance with a foreign king, who was, moreover, noted for his evil life and many cruelties.

Cleopatra VI. is so well known to us from Plutarch and Shakespeare that it is no easy task to enter the lists against them in that portion of her life which they have made immortal; and unfortunately the rest of her career is hidden in obscurity, and only to be conjectured about by the learned. Our author has, moreover, had some bad examples in this occupation. He feels a great admiration for M. Bouché-Leclercq, whose ponderous history of the Lagidæ does indeed treat the subject exhaustively (especially for the reader), but adds very little to what may be gathered from earlier and briefer histories. For it is a remarkable and disappointing fact that since the great finds of 1880-90, published in the various '*Petrie Papyri*,' very little new material has accrued to Ptolemaic history. With the exception of the Tebtunis volume, Messrs. Grenfell and Hunt's researches and the Berlin '*Urkunden*' contain few Ptolemaic papers. In contrast to the hesitations and lucubrations of the learned French author, we have the wild theories of Signor Ferrero, whose expeditions into the domain of history have created much interest of late. When his new and startling reading of characters come to be weighed by the light of our evidence, there is ample room for much additional speculation, which encumbers the history of this complicated epoch.

The work before us is a sound and satisfactory essay contending with these difficulties. The author writes clearly and well, though his use of possessive pronouns sometimes puzzles us. As to his judgment of his heroine, he seems to us to have collected and weighed the evidence, such as it is, fairly. The interest in her

is that while she was in some senses a "more female woman," as Homer says, a prolific and fond mother, a passionate lover, a jealous rival, in others she seems a mere political adventuress, devoid of any virtue at all.

The most odious crime laid to her charge is the murder (through Antony) of her sister Arsinoë, who had been led a captive in Caesar's triumph, and was then in exile and seclusion at Ephesus. But was it indeed exile and seclusion? How do we know that Roman nobles who hated Cleopatra were not intriguing with the sister who hated her, and who had carried out so vigorous a campaign against her and Caesar at Alexandria? Can we doubt that had Arsinoë been then victorious, Cleopatra would not have lived another day? These desperate hatreds were traditional among the Ptolemies, and we have but too many examples of their horrors. At the same time, Cleopatra was, we think, capable of strong affection, especially for the fathers of her children, and for the children likewise. In this respect she was like many other passionate women, but it is certain that she never gave way to the orgies of a Messalina, or the indiscriminate pleasures of Catherine II. of Russia. No Ptolemaic princess was ever charged with this vulgar debauchery.

As regards her personal appearance, the coins supply varying images, and we hope that the bust which Mr. Sergeant thinks a portrait is not genuine, for it is better to leave this wonderful woman to the imagination of men. It is certain that she possessed charms which no image of brass or marble could convey or even suggest. Whether she, indeed, talked many languages is very doubtful, for the statement rests on the evidence of courtiers, who have in all ages been given to polite fiction concerning royalty. A few words spoken to a Troglodyte visitor, but only picked up from an interpreter, would pass with them for a wonderful knowledge of strange tongues.

Mr. Sergeant shows, as we have said, knowledge of the literature of his subject; but when rightly rejecting the legend that the great library at Alexandria was burnt during one of Caesar's battles in the harbour, he might have given some theory to account for the origin of such a story in the Roman world. The hypothesis put forward in Dr. Mahaffy's history is that there were large supplies of copies of the classics in the great library kept in stores by the harbour for the purpose of sale and exportation through the Græco-Roman world, and that the conflagration which reached these was magnified into a destruction of the whole collection which the Ptolemies had lodged close by the museum. However this may be, Mr. Sergeant's account of the Pharos is certainly antiquated, for he shows no knowledge of the great monograph on the subject by H. Thiersch, which throws a flood of light on the structure and history of this famous lighthouse. It may possibly have been 365 ft. high, as he says, but 113

metres seems to be the most accurate of the numerous varying estimates. It was not octagonal, except in its second story. The great base was four-sided, 60 metres high by 30 broad; and the topmost story was circular. Nor is it true that it has sunk beneath the waves, and that its remnants can still be seen under the clear water east of the former island. On the contrary, after its ruin in the thirteenth century the ground story formed the core of the great fort known as Kait-Bey, of which there were considerable remains up to 1904, and some exist even now. It was, moreover, the model of many of the early belfries and light-houses in mediæval Europe. We also demur to the description of the Greek temples, shining with their brilliant white marble, as a feature in the grand city. No temple in Greece, except perhaps that of Sunium, was thought complete without having much of its surface coloured, and all the Egyptian temples must have encouraged such treatment in their Hellenic neighbours. The author does not vouchsafe a word about the obelisks of Alexandria, yet these must have been a notable feature in the city, and it is not impossible that in the so-called Pompey's Pillar we have one pared and shaped into a Greek pillar. The illustrations are good and instructive, but the Index leaves much to be desired.

A New English Dictionary on Historical Principles. — Prophecy — Pyxis. (Vol. VII.) Edited by Sir James A. H. Murray. (Oxford, Clarendon Press.)

ALL concerned in the production of the great English dictionary are to be heartily congratulated on the advance of this incomparable work as far as "Romanite" before the end of this year. The completion of Vol. VII. necessitated the issue on October 1st of a triple section with twelve additional pages. A further portion of the letter R is announced for January 1st, 1910; so that next year Vol. VIII. should be finished, unbroken progress brought scores of pages beyond "sauce," and a double or, it is to be hoped, a triple section of Vol. IX., from "Si" onward, issued. These details show that there no longer remains any reasonable excuse, on the score of the remote prospect of acquiring the last volume in its entirety, for those who are hesitating as to becoming possessors of this great work.

The interesting instalment before us deals with specimens of almost all the smallest groups of words into which a language can be subdivided as to form, meaning, and origin, except pronominal varieties. Theological and legal phraseology, exotic vocables, and the "sesquipedalia verba" of scientific nomenclature are all well represented; while there is a goodly contribution of common words, including "proud" (one of the few Anglo-Saxon words derived from French), "proxy" (contracted from "procuracy"),

and the verbs "pull," "punish," "push," and "put." The article on the last occupies ten pages, comprising 54 sections, or about 230 separately illustrated paragraphs, while a separate (short) article treats of instances which rhyme with "shut." The Prefatory Note tells us:—

"Few things in the history of words are more remarkable than the development of the obscure *PULL* and *PUT* into the much-used and hard-worked words which they have become in modern English. The article on *PUT* indeed is next to that on *GO*, the longest as yet in the Dictionary; and the ramifications of sense and use in the simple verb have made its arrangement a work of enormous difficulty. The sense-development of a word is not confined to a linear order... hence, the best order that can be attained in a dictionary, being merely linear (one line, or a series of variously connected successive lines), can only very imperfectly represent the facts. It is hoped, however, that the arrangement of senses here adopted will help to guide the reader through the maze of uses which *put* is made to serve."

This modest hope is realized more fully than might have been expected. The earliest quotations covering the meanings of "put," found under the verbal noun "putting," come under the figurative heading "instigation, incitement"; so that we are prompted to suggest a possible relationship to the Greek *σπείδω*. The illustrations of "public" include an interesting specimen of the ore yielded by this inexhaustible mine of general information: "1614 in Willis and Clark, 'Cambridge,' iii. 35, 'There is an intention of erecting a new publique [= "University" attributively used] library in Cambridge in imitation of that of Oxford.'" The epithet "pushful," as applied to Mr. Chamberlain and others, has lost scope and dignity since, as we learn from the earliest quotation (1896), Chief Justice Alvey (U.S.A.) wrote: "Mr. Chamberlain... is the present representative of that pushful spirit which makes England's attempts to advance her lines and extend her Empire on this continent a subject of national sensitiveness." The diplomatic "protocol," in the meaning of an official formula "used at the beginning and end of a charter, papal bull, or other similar instrument," is fully defined after M. Girys' *Manuel de Diplomatie*. The term "final protocol" seems to some to involve an unpontifical bull of the sort generally associated with Ireland; so "eschatocol" is also used, of which the mention suggests an addendum under the letter E. The discussion of the phrase "psychological moment" ought to check its absurd but popular use for "the critical moment," which arose from a French journalistic mistranslation of "das psychologische Moment" (=momentum). An interesting note on the drink "punch" throws doubt on Col. Yule's derivation from Hindu *pāñch* (=five), and shows that, being a seaman's word at first, it need not be Indian. Out of a large number of current words which have hitherto evaded lexicographical research,

many are technical; some are superfluous derivatives, e.g., "provisioner," "provocability," or adaptations, as "provocant," "provocatix."

A noteworthy advance, not indicated in the Prefatory Note, in etymology as well as the analysis, history, and arrangement of uses, is manifest in the article (extending over more than a page) on "provost." An early instance of the title applied to heads of educational colleges refers to Eton College, founded 1440: "1442, 'Rolls of Parlt.,' V. 45/2, 'The Provost and the College of the same place';" but the Heads of Oriel and Queen's College, Oxford, may have held this title, transferred from ecclesiastical to scholastic use, about a century earlier. The word was, we read, applied by Caxton, Hoccleve, and others to the archangel Michael.

We find, s.v. "protein," "Gr. πρωτεῖος, primary, prime." Mulder, quoted for "πρωτεῖος, primarius," does not seem to say that the form or meaning was Greek, in which language neither is the adjective πρωτεῖος found, nor is the chemist's meaning attached to πρωτεῖον, πρωτεῖν, or ἀρχεῖον, ἀρχεῖν, but belongs to ἀρχαῖος, πρωτογενής, and πρῶτος. As it is hardly fair to expect good etymology from physiologists, we should not have noticed the sanction given to Mulder's original treatment of πρωτεῖος but for an allusion to Prof. Selmi, which we deprecate, in the article on "ptomaine." Here we discover a reversion to the censorious style which occasionally distinguished early parts of the Dictionary, to wit, "blunderingly formed by Prof. Selmi....the illiterate pronunciation like domain." No amount of culture or learning guards any one from being occasionally illiterate in this strained and pedantic sense. It is charitable to suppose that the Professor wished, by using the analogy of such forms as "cocaine," to dissociate his "ptoma" (=dead body) from English and German "symptom," "symptomatisch," French "symptôme," "symptomatique," and even from Italian "sintoma," "sintomatico." As Sophronius (about 634 A.D.) is the authority for a word called Greek under "protonotary," "prothippus," on the analogy of πρωτοῦμιον, might have passed without comment.

Byron's use of "purée," "This stanza contains the *purée* of the whole philosophy of Epicurus," should have been dated 1821, and assigned to "a note" on a passage in the Second Letter to Murray on Bowles's 'Strictures,' not to 'Let. to Bowles,' an error perhaps due to "Works (1846)." No lay use of "pulsation"=throbbing of an artery, &c., is given, though Byron, letter, March 25th, 1817, writes "hot headache, horrible pulsation, and no sleep." The quotations for "proposal" of marriage jump from 1782 to 1900; for that of the latter date Moore in Byron's Works (1830), vol. iii. p. 113, "his second proposal for Miss Milbanke," would be a good substitute, as the construction with

"for" is not noticed. On October 7th, 1814, Byron characterizes Moore's modesty as "provoking and unnecessary." He gives a modern use—independent of ancient history—of the adjectival "proscribed" (October 9th, 1822), "that proscribed, atheistical....person, *mysen*." 'Childe Harold,' ii. 53, i. 64, might have been cited with advantage for "prophetic" and "Pythian"; and Mitford's 'History of Greece,' I. iii. ii., for "Pythia" and "Pythoness." Merivale, 'History of the Romans' (1850), I. ii., might have supplied a nineteenth-century use of Roman "proscription." Emerson (1856) is the earliest authority given for "Providence" applied to a human being, though Wordsworth, 'Excursion,' Book III., wrote "Her....my guardian; shall I say | That earthly Providence....?" Earlier than the first quotation for "special providence" (1861) is Lamb, 'Essays of Elia,' 'Grace before Meat,' "when a full belly....looked like a special providence." Conversely, to be consistent, the editor should have illustrated Divine "purpose," separately. He might have found, earlier than his verse from Tennyson, Jeremiah li. 29, "every purpose of the Lord shall be performed against Babylon," and Wordsworth, 'Excursion,' Book IV., "A Being....Whose everlasting purposes embrace | All accidents." The phrase "answer the purpose" is not noticed, only "answer one's purpose," though Lamb's essay on 'The Benchers of the Middle Temple' might have been quoted, where Wharry's singular gait did not seem "to answer the purpose any better than common walking."

Again, "pure," in relation to national and municipal politics, to honesty in dealing with public money and goods, and to fairness in allotting public posts of emolument, might have had a paragraph separate from "pure"—free from moral defilement or corruption, if only out of consideration for those who regard all that concerns the general public as being outside the scope of ordinary morality. There is nothing in the article on "pure" like "in the purest age there is abundance of jobbing" (1830; Macaulay, 'Essay on Southey's Colloquies'). "The prosperous time of agriculture" (*ib.*) would have enriched the meagre modern illustrations of "prosperous." Milton might have been quoted more frequently, e.g., for "proportioned," 'P. L.,' v. 478 f., "bounds | Proportioned to each kind"; for in the extract from Sturmy dated 1669, "In *Æqui-angled* Triangles all their Sides are proportioned," the last word is probably either incorrectly used or a clerical or printer's error for "proportional." Again, 'P. L.,' iv. 335, of nectarine fruits "The savoury pulp they chew," would have brightened the over-technical treatment of "pulp," just as 'P. R.,' ii. 278, "as a guest with Daniel at his pulse," would have that of "pulse"—edible seed. For "puddle," in opprobrious reference to blood, only Lytton (1835) is cited; though Young wrote,

'Night Thoughts,' v. 219, "my blood? | A cold slow puddle, creeping through my veins."

The eight articles on the monosyllable "pug" (forming five nouns and three verbs, while other dictionaries give no more than four articles) furnish in a comparatively small space specimens of many of the points in which the 'New English Dictionary' surpasses all other lexicographical works. We find a prudent distinction of "pug"—refuse of grain, from its homonyms, and an intimation that two distinct words may have been brought together in the longest article of the eight, which shows a greatly improved arrangement of meanings and a clear exposition of their comparative seniority. On the average more than four quotations illustrate each use of this generally unimportant word. Our readers should get a better idea of the unprecedented excellence and value of the Dictionary from this single instance of its thoroughness than from a page of laudatory generalizations.

NEW NOVELS.

The Education of Uncle Paul. By Algon Blackwood. (Macmillan & Co.)

MR. BLACKWOOD'S new book, like its predecessors, is an obscure, but beautiful allegory, intended for the enjoyment of grown-up readers rather than children. Uncle Paul returns from the backwoods of Canada at the age of forty-five with the heart of a child and the mind of a mystic, which he tries laboriously to conceal under an elderly and commonplace exterior. The children and the animals, however, soon find him out and let him into their secrets, and Nixie, an elfin child with the same poetic imaginative temperament as himself, undertakes his education. She leads him to the place where the winds sleep, and helps him to slip through the "crack between yesterday and to-morrow," the home of wishes, dreams, ideals, of things promised and things lost. After Nixie's death the communion between these two continues as close as ever; and in the final paragraph her spirit gives him the last and greatest lesson:—

"What you call Death is only slipping through the Crack to a great deal more memory, and a great deal more power of seeing and telling—towards the greatest Expression that ever can be known. It is, I promise you faithfully, Uncle Paul, nothing but a very wonderfulindeed Adventure, after all!"

Ordinary People. By Una L. Silberrad. (Constable & Co.)

MISS SILBERRAD is so true an artist that she can write of ordinary people and their relations to one another in ordinary surroundings without fear of wearying her readers. The respectable suburb of Netherford and its inhabitants are, alike,

invested with an interest which far outweighs that of the actual plot. The latter is concerned with the marriage of John Cobham with Catherine Santerre (a girl of unfortunate antecedents), the tragic failure of their first month together, and the manner in which their perfect union is ultimately brought about by an old gentleman who lives in his dining-room and is usually to be found eating walnuts and drinking port late into the afternoon. It is difficult to believe that any wife, however much she dyed her hair, could work for some weeks in her husband's office without his identifying her; but, as we have said, the story is unimportant in comparison with the author's skilful manipulation of her characters. Of these John, with his infinite kindness and selflessness, is perhaps a more vital creation than his wife; but Ada Hackett, his cousin, with her mean disposition and plausible exterior, who tries to work him harm, is no less real than pretty Kitty Toller, who owes her life's happiness to John and Catherine.

Candles in the Wind. By Maud Diver. (Blackwood & Sons.)

THIS book, says the Prefatory Note, completes a trilogy of novels concerning the vicissitudes of life and work on the Indian frontier. The author expresses her acknowledgments to Col. Durand for details of active service, and these are not only "mainly true to fact," but also vividly told. The hero, a sapper of the frontier, meets in his holiday leisure a lady who is married to a half-caste, and proceeds to fall in love with her at the time when she is first realizing her husband's origin. A great deal of space is occupied with the lady's emotions and difficulties and female friends (nice, but tediously voluble women), until on p. 392 the happy ending is reached. The narrative is, in fact, clogged by unnecessary quotations and a superabundance of sentimental psychology; it would have gained by a reduction of fifty pages or so. Mrs. Diver can write well enough to express her own thoughts in her own way, and give us conversation which illustrates character instead of reflection which explains it.

Granite. By John Trevena. (Alston Rivers.)

A CHARACTERISTIC feature of each volume of Mr. Trevena's moorland trilogy is the opening chapter, in which, giving life to days before history, he associates in succession his 'Furze,' 'Heather,' and 'Granite' with the immutability of primordial things, and contrasts this with the apparent futility of human life and effort.

In and around a moorland mining village with a reputation for drunkenness and ample opportunities for maintaining it, clusters a little world of Mr. Trevena's creation, each unit of which suggests

much careful study. It is difficult to know which are the better done, the middle-class types—the cynical squire, with his unholy power for good or evil; the vicar, whose every breath is drawn for croquet; Mrs. Allen, the rotten fruit of an indolent existence, and her charming niece—or those of a lower social scale: the hewers of granite and pedlars of coal whom the author evidently revels in portraying.

The Deeper Stain. By Frank Hird. (Bell & Sons.)

A PROBLEM of some nicety is presented in this story. The devoted wife of a proud but worthy man learns that a foolish marriage he contracted in his University days, which he has honestly believed to be invalid, was not, after all, wanting in legality. Ought she to communicate to her husband a discovery which she knows will shatter his happiness? or shall she, for the sake of her children as well as of her husband, keep the secret buried in her bosom, and continue to occupy a position which legally she is not entitled to hold? It is an attractive story, told with ease and animation; but, unfortunately, it is occupied much more with the circumstances that produce the problem than with the problem itself. Beatrice Haughton, like most of the characters in the book, is drawn with much vividness and care, and one would have liked to watch more closely the play of the emotions that led her to make the great decision of her life. The story is, indeed, life-like enough for its sudden close to leave a sense of incompleteness.

A Crucial Experiment. By A. C. Farquharson. (Arnold.)

A WRITER of much greater experience and power than Mr. Farquharson would have found it difficult to impart an air of reality to the figures and incidents of this story. A young composer and teacher of music, as wealthy as he is enthusiastic, goes through the form of marriage with a somewhat commonplace girl in humble circumstances, merely in order that she may have the opportunity of developing her budding genius for music under his roof. The experiment does not, of course, proceed on the philanthropic lines expected, and it has a tragic end that is, perhaps, more gratuitous than any other incident in the tale. Not a few passages are marked by power and insight, but the characterization is, for the most part, as crude as the plot is improbable.

Chetwynd's Career. By Horace Wyndham. (Eveleigh Nash.)

THIS book purports to be the autobiography of a prig, who is also in the course of nature a snob; but the characteristics thus implied, being here of an everyday order, demand an irony at once more

subtle and more carefully sustained than that which the author displays. The hero is, in effect, a rather commonplace, thoroughly conceited, harmless young man, with an immoderate taste for philandering. His love entanglements are distinctly entertaining, and his ultimate good fortune—marriage with an attractive and well-endowed girl from the despised "suburbs"—as unappreciated as it is undeserved. A ripper skill, together with noteworthy if cynical insight into feminine frailties, is displayed in the portrait of a conscientiously emotional married lady by whom the roving Chetwynd is at length paid back, somewhat in his own coin. The story abounds in excellent humour, not always free from exaggeration.

LOCAL HISTORY AND PUBLIC RECORDS.

Records of an Old Cheshire Family. By Sir Delves L. Broughton. (Fairbairns & Co.)—Students of local history in the counties of Chester and Stafford, as well as all who are interested in our old landed families, will welcome the appearance of this handsome and beautifully illustrated volume of family records. The type and paper, as well as the carefully drawn and coloured coats of arms and the charmingly reproduced portraits and views, deserve high praise; and although the method of narrating the family history prevents any but an enthusiastic genealogist from reading steadily through the book, it has the advantage of clearness and conciseness. Sir Delves Broughton does not tell the story of his ancestors in the customary narrative form, but, after the manner of a mediæval chronicler, recording against a marginal date some incident, or setting out a document illustrating the life of the ancestor with whom he is concerned.

The history is mainly based on a collection of early deeds relating to the family of Delves, a transcript of which was made about 1667 by Sir William Dugdale and is still preserved at Doddington. The author has also made use of many other sources of information, including research at the Public Record Office and the British Museum.

To the student of local history the most valuable documents are the interesting early wills of the family of Delves, which, with two exceptions, have not, we believe, been printed before. Cheshire is singularly poor in pre-Reformation wills, so that any earlier than 1541 (the date of the founding of the see of Chester) are of special importance. It is to be regretted, however, that the author did not make the series complete, and include abstracts of such other Delves wills as are in existence—for example, the will of Sir Henry Delves, Bt., proved at Chester in 1663.

The work is unfortunately marred by rather a large number of misprints and some carelessness in dates, especially in translating regnal years. Thus the first deed printed on p. 4 is dated by the author as 1314, while in the body of the document it appears that it was sealed at Cnotton on the Monday after Christmas in the seventh year of Edward II. A reference to the indispensable Sir Harris Nicolas shows that this day fell in 1313. In like manner a large number of the deeds are incorrectly dated by one year, which leads to the curious situation that if

we accept the author's date of 1396 as correct for the death of Henry de Delves, his Post-Mortem Inquisition must have been held about eleven months before his death.

An English translation, by the author, of a Latin document under date 1323 contains some curious phrases which rouse our suspicions. Surely "the Dominican land of the manor of Chesterton" should be "the demesne land," while the dating of the deed is clearly a mistranslation: "given at Chesterton on the day of March after the Feast of St. Barnabas the Apostle." This should be "on Tuesday after the Feast of St. Barnabas" (a feast which falls on June 11th). No doubt the Latin reads "die Martis post festum," &c. *Cantaria* is better translated by "chantry" than by the unusual "cantuary."

In the selection of documents sufficient care has not been taken to print those which prove the statements in the pedigree sheets and at the heading of each section. For many of the alliances mentioned no proof is given. Thus on p. 8 we are told that Sir John Delves married for his second wife Isabella, daughter of Philip de Malpas, a most important alliance, but no evidence in support of the statement is brought forward. The same may be said of the marriages of Henry Delves with Catherine, daughter of John Arden of Alderford, and Margaret, daughter of William de Brereton, mentioned on p. 21, and several others. We do not suggest that these statements are not supported by evidence in the possession of Sir Delves Broughton, but it might have been given in the text, as room is found for abstracts of much less important deeds.

While accepting the pedigree in the main, although many important proofs are omitted, we must protest against the new ancestor whom Sir Delves Broughton seeks to impose upon his family. We find no proof that Hugh of the Delph, the tenant of the Prior of Coton who in 1281 forfeited his little holding of a cottage and twelve acres in Delverne, and fled the country on account of felony, was the first ancestor of this illustrious line. Dugdale makes no mention of him, and we think that Sir Delves Broughton would have been well advised if he had left him severely alone.

The beautifully coloured and carefully drawn coats of arms add much to the book, although we think they would have looked better still had the artist made more of the various charges and treated them more boldly. For example, the calves in the Calveley coat should have been at least twice as large; and the same is true of many of the other examples, especially in the case of the torseaux of the Babbington shield, a shield which is also spoilt by a feebly drawn label.

Heraldry is a subject on which it is dangerous to dogmatize, and consequently we must content ourselves with expressing surprise at some of the details shown. Thus it is usual to find the cross-crosslets fitchée of the Arden coat blazoned as or, and not sable, as here set out; while on the same page we find a Brereton coat, Or, two bars gules, where we should expect to find Argent, two bars sable. Here, however, the absence of the proofs of alliance hampers the student, since no indication is given of the position of this William de Brereton.

The Dodderidges of Devon. By the Rev. Sidney E. Dodderidge and H. G. H. Shaddick. Illustrated. (Exeter. Pollard & Co.)—This small work of some fifty pages not only gives an account of the old family of

Dodderidge of Devonshire, which obtained some honour in county and national history, but also sheds fresh light on the remarkable collection of books bequeathed by John Dodderidge to the town of Barnstaple in the seventeenth century. It is the latter aspect of the book which will give it genuine value in the eyes of book-lovers, but it may also prove acceptable to those who take an interest in all that relates to Devonshire and its families. The genealogist will, however, be disappointed at the dearth of pedigree plans. The opening pages give a variety of disjointed extracts from early rolls in the Public Record Office, &c., of those who held the manor of Dodderidge, which was a tithing of the large parish of Crediton. Some one of greater experience might have secured other entries, and woven the whole together in a more continuous narrative.

The interest of the book begins with some account of Richard Dodderidge, father of the judge. He was Mayor of Barnstaple in 1589. The parish registers record the baptism of "Grace, a neiger servant of Mr. Richard Dodderidge," and her burial on January 25th, 1618/19. Sir John Dodderidge, who was born at South Molton in 1555, was the eldest son of Richard Dodderidge, merchant of Barnstaple—not "the elder son," as here stated, for Richard had four other sons. He was educated at Barnstaple Grammar School and Exeter College, Oxford, graduating at the latter in 1577. Two years later he entered the Middle Temple. He was subsequently elected M.P. for Barnstaple, and was one of the founders of the Society of Antiquaries. After serving as Solicitor-General, he was knighted in 1607, and created Justice of the King's Bench in 1612. Sir John's claims to celebrity as an author and in other respects are here carefully recorded; he died in 1628, and was buried in Exeter Cathedral. In 1884 the Society of Antiquaries purchased a contemporary portrait of the judge showing him wearing a scarlet cape and a robe with white fur. This portrait is reproduced as a frontispiece, and had already appeared in the third volume of *The Ancestor*.

Certain particulars are given by Pentecost Dodderidge, the third son of Richard Dodderidge, and of Philip the fourth son, together with a fuller record of Dr. Philip Dodderidge (1702-51), the well-known Dissenting hymn-writer of Northampton, whose biography has been attempted at various dates by several authors. The library founded by John Dodderidge, second son of Pentecost Dodderidge, in 1664, consisted of 112 volumes, chiefly folio Latin works on theology. For the accommodation of these books the Corporation erected a separate building.

Calendar of Inquisitions post Mortem and other Analogous Documents preserved in the Public Record Office.—Vol. VII. Edward III. (Stationery Office.)—The appearance of this stout volume of 700 pages within a year of the publication of the similar volume treating of the early inquests of the reign of Edward II. is admirable testimony to the energy with which Mr. Sharp continues to pursue his important task, yet there is no sign of haste that we can discover, and the summaries seem admirably accurate and complete. Some of the proofs, it must be admitted, would hardly satisfy the modern lawyer, or even the modern historian. What can be said, for example, when two people testify in the following terms to a birth, or rather baptism, that happened twenty-four years previously?

One man declares that he knew the age of the heir to be what it was professed because,

"being then aged nine years, he was in the church to lift the said daughter named Alice from the sacred font, and then and there he saw the aforesaid Robert baptized before the said Alice, whereby a long delay occurred, for which cause she wept."

Another person testifies because

"he then saw the said Robert baptized with great solemnity, the priest sprinkling the holy water excessively in his face and in his eyes, from the sacred font, wherefore he was angry a long time with the aforesaid priest."

It required a strong memory to remember, after a lapse of twenty-four years, two babies crying when they were christened, the event occurring when the witness was a child of nine; and it needed some insight into infant psychology to know that the girl baby cried because she was kept waiting for her turn at the font.

The Indexes to this volume, the work of Mr. A. E. Stamp, are careful and complete, and the elaborate Subject Index deserves special commendation. Perhaps, however, Mr. Stamp shows a slight tendency to neglect important headings, though he is admirable on the curiosities of the volume, such as quaint English words and curious tenures or services—for instance, "preparing a drink of claret for the king when he comes to Clarendon," "finding the king a spindle full of raw string for making a false cord for his cross bow when he comes by Gode Lane," or "saying the Lord's Prayer and Ave Maria five times daily for the soul of King John."

Close Rolls of the Reign of Henry III., 1234-1237. (Stationery Office.)—This volume, a third instalment of the full publication of Henry III.'s early Close Rolls, is due partly to Mr. Trice Martin and partly to Mr. Isaacson. It is a very creditable piece of work, carried on, of course, on the lines already familiar to mediæval students. A special word of congratulation may be given to Mr. A. S. Maskelyne for the completeness of his Index, and in particular for the care with which he has made it a "subject index," as well as one of names and persons. We had recently occasion to go over all his references to the "wardrobe" contained in this volume, and found each number cited by him absolutely accurate.

One omission of importance only does he seem to have made. He should have added a reference to p. 388, and also to Walter de Kirkham, there described as a former Keeper of the Wardrobe. Moreover, is it precise to describe letters close drawn up "coram" or "per" a certain person as "by" that man? Of course all letters close were issued by the king, though subordinates might give the information on which they were based. But this is perhaps pedantry.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

Yet Again. By Max Beerbohm. (Chapman & Hall.)—Mr. Beerbohm is wittier than most of our living humorists, he has more imagination, and he is more of an artist. That, indeed, is his great merit; in the volume before us the longer and more elaborate pieces—'The Fire,' 'The Midnight Express,' 'A Club in Ruins,' 'The Decline of the Graces,' 'Whistler's Writing,' and 'Ichabod,' for example—charm us as much by their art as their drollery. Though we have placed their author among the modern

wits, we recognize that the whimsical quality of his humour entitles him to a class of his own; were he less amusing, we should have put him with "the imaginative writers."

There are two kinds of humour, intellectual and emotional. Both are to be found in the works of great writers, but the majority of our modern essayists possess the former only. Mr. Beerbohm can beat up as brilliant a shower of intellectual sparks as any one else; but pyrotechnics and literature are two different things. Mr. Beerbohm proves himself an artist not only by possessing a sense of form, and consequently a style, but also by being sensitive to delicate shades of emotion. These shades he can both feel and express; he can appreciate their fine distinctions, and seize upon their ludicrous aspects. He has the power of contemplating his emotions intellectually, and his ideas emotionally—a gift almost always fatal to gravity; in a word, he has a subtle sense of humour. The mere artificer of epigram and paradox is at best an amusing mechanic, at worst an intellectual mountebank; Mr. Beerbohm is an artist.

Grace is a quality that he has cultivated, and, in a delightful essay called 'The Decline of the Graces,' he advises young ladies to cultivate it too. "Is grace indispensable?" he asks; "Certainly, it has been dispensed with," is the reply.

"To sit perfectly mute 'in company,' or to chatter on at the top of one's voice; to shriek with laughter; to fling oneself into a room and dash oneself out of it; to collapse on chairs or sofas; to sprawl across tables; to slam doors; to write, without punctuation, notes that only an expert in handwriting could read, and only an expert in misspelling could understand; to hustle, to bounce, to go straight ahead—to be, let us say, perfectly natural in the midst of an artificial civilization, is an ideal which the young ladies of to-day are neither publicly nor privately discouraged from cherishing."

Mr. Beerbohm goes on to advise young ladies to cultivate the Graces for utilitarian reasons and æsthetic. He himself, we may suppose, cultivates them for both. As a means he employs them with great success; we like him because he is polished and urbane; because he has a manner of his own, and because that manner is dignified; because he is witty without being vulgar, and effective without being loud; because—in a word—he is graceful. But the chief reason, we are sure, why Mr. Beerbohm cultivates the Graces is because he feels that they are in themselves beautiful. He feels that, even could the ultimate effect be the same, a thing is better done gracefully than in slovenly fashion; we hope, therefore, that a variety of spelling between "marcescible" and "marcessible," is due to the printer, not the author. Any one ignorant of Latin would spell it "marcessible," but it is a word that no one ignorant of Latin has a right to use.

The publishers, it must be added, have made the volume agreeable both to hand and eye; the binding is comely; the paper is good and light; the type, pleasantly reminiscent of Pickering, is beautiful. Such material excellences add greatly to the reader's enjoyment, and are particularly desirable in a book of this kind.

A Century of Empire, 1801-1900. By the Right Hon. Sir Herbert Maxwell.—Vol. I. 1801-32. (Arnold.)—Popular history is enjoying considerable vogue, and its execution falls to accomplished pens. On top of Mr. Herbert Paul's agreeable and epigrammatic volumes on the later years of the Victorian era comes the first of three volumes by Sir Herbert Maxwell on British annals in the

nineteenth century, less epigrammatic, but quite as agreeable. As the biographer of Wellington and editor of 'The Creevey Papers,' Sir Herbert brings knowledge to bear upon his undertaking; and if many sources of information remain untapped—the bulk, for example, of the French Napoleonic literature—he has collected materials enough for a general sketch. Our main complaint about this volume is that, despite the quotation of 'Lest We Forget' on the title-page, and the dedication to Mr. Balfour, there is little "Empire" about it. Though an adequate account is given of Wellesley's Indian administration, those of Minto, the Marquis of Hastings, and Amherst are neglected, and the reconquest of Cape Colony is dismissed in a line. But possibly Sir Herbert intends to summarize these matters later. Given his limitations, he has well satisfied the demands of subscribers to the circulating libraries; domestic affairs are impartially treated—his point that there was not much difference between the repression under the "Six Acts" and that under the Reform Government being perfectly fair—while the criticism of the Peninsular campaigns, notably the exposure of Napier's prejudices, is sound throughout. Sir Herbert bestows party labels rather loosely. Lord Grenville was hardly a Whig. He was a Grenville and the leader of "the New Opposition," who acted for many years with the Whigs, but was never regarded by them as one of themselves. The Duke of Richmond, too, who joined the Reform Government, was certainly not a Canningite, but a malcontent Tory who, in company with Knatchbull and the Marquis of Blandford, went over to the Whigs to spite Wellington. These, however, are unimportant slips, and the editor who has given us Creevey may also be excused such familiarities as "poor man," and lapses into Carlylese, an example of which occurs in the account of Goderich's collapse (p. 302).

An English Honeymoon. By Anne H. Wharton. Illustrated. (Heinemann.)—It is difficult to decide whether this book represents a real honeymoon motor trip undertaken by an unconventional pair of Americans, or is a somewhat cleverly imagined framework for notices of a variety of celebrated places. It does not, however, much matter whether the honeymoon was a reality or not, for the personal parts of the small volume are of little moment. The descriptions are pleasantly written, and possess some originality of phrasing and expression; but as a serious contribution to topographical literature these pages are worthless. What can be expected of motor-trips that rush the writer in breathless haste from Canterbury to Winchester; thence to Keighley and Haworth; and on to Warwick, Kenilworth, and Stratford-on-Avon. An interlude at Stoke Poges, leads to a flight northward to Bowness and the Lakes; thence to Chester, followed by six days in London; and after that still more rapid scampers whilst the motor-car whirls about from Oxford to Glastonbury, from Exmoor to Tintagel, and finally from Exeter to London.

The whole of this purports to have been accomplished in the month of August with certain scraps of July and September. No one but an American would have dared to attempt this in the time; and there must be few who, having accomplished it, would imagine that their experiences and thoughts were worth printing. The writer shows an almost touchingly simple faith in the yarns of vergers and touting guides; hence there are not a few blunders. The good things

in the book are the photographic plates; the frontispiece, 'A Devonshire Lane, near Lynton,' is a delight.

Jack Carstairs of the Power-House. By Sydney Sandys. (Methuen & Co.)—Jack and his fellow-engineers in the power-house, or central station where electric light and power are generated, are cleverly drawn. Mr. Sandys makes us live with them. This book shows what their life is, and makes us appreciate their merits. There is, of course, a black sheep, Darwen, whose true character is concealed with skill until towards the end of the story. Jack is a fine character, but why does the author soil him, and the book, by making him use foul language even in the presence of his own father, a clergyman? Gentlemen (and Jack is one) do not let their tempers govern their tongues in this way, and it is a grave blot on an otherwise admirable book. Bounce, the ex-navy man, is a great person. The gipsy incidents are admirably done, and Jack's fights are thrilling.

Mr. Sandys has a graphic pen and a good style, but his grammar is occasionally at fault. But for the blot already mentioned, this would have been a fine book for older boys. It is a pity that the author has made it impossible to recommend it without reserve.

We much prefer to the average réchauffé of history and memoirs now popular a reprint of a substantial book of older days, which is probably unknown to an incurious generation of readers. Such a book is the *Memorials of his Time* by Lord Cockburn, edited by his grandson, with reproductions in colour of portraits by Raeburn. Cockburn's bonhomie, humour, and strong sense illuminate a period when Edinburgh society was singularly rich in originality and character. In 'Some Portraits of Raeburn' Stevenson paid a tribute to his pictures and their originals, many of whom are to be found in the legal gallery at Cockburn. Mr. T. N. Foulis has given the book an attractive form.

PROF. CHARLES GROSS.

WE have learnt, with much regret, of the death of Prof. Charles Gross of Harvard University on the 3rd inst. at Cambridge, Mass.

Prof. Gross was somewhat indisposed during his visit to this country last year, but this did not prevent him from working with his usual energy upon an edition of Law Merchant cases for the Selden Society. After his return to America, however, a very severe operation was found to be necessary; and although this was apparently successful, it must have been evident to his friends in England that his health was seriously affected when he reached London in the early summer of the present year. After his return to Harvard in September Prof. Gross was unable to deliver his usual course of lectures, though he busied himself to the last with the preparation of a revised edition of his famous bibliography of English mediæval history.

Prof. Gross was only approaching his fifty-third year, and his first important historical publication appeared as long ago as 1883. This was an essay on the 'Gilda Mercatoria' which was originally published in *The Antiquary*, and was developed as a German thesis for the degree of Ph.D. at Göttingen, and finally as the 'Gild Merchant'

in 1890. In his researches for his work Prof. Gross had spent several years, chiefly in England, between 1884 and 1887; but he was also interested at this time in the Jewish Exchequer, which formed the subject of an admirable monograph he published in 1887.

For some years after the publication of the 'Gild Merchant' Prof. Gross was occupied with teaching work at Harvard, but in 1896 he was able to tap another neglected source of English institutional history with his edition of the 'Coroners' Rolls' for the Selden Society. Hard work at Harvard did not deter him from accomplishing single-handed the two great bibliographical undertakings with which his name will always be associated, though by a pretty conceit he is distinguished in the British Museum Catalogue as Charles Gross of 'Carta Mercatoria.' In 1897 the 'Bibliography of Municipal History' was published, and in 1900 the 'Sources and Literature of English History.'

During the next seven years Prof. Gross did invaluable service to the study of history in America, though labouring under exceptional difficulties, culminating in a domestic bereavement. The last three years of his learned leisure were spent in preparing for the Selden Society a notable edition of select cases relating to the 'Law Merchant,' the first volume of which has already appeared. There is reason to hope that the second volume and the new edition of his 'Sources and Literature' are in an advanced state of preparation.

No mention need be made here of two excellent translations from the French and German, or of several essays which Prof. Gross contributed to *The American Historical Review* and *The Political Science Quarterly*, including the 'Early History of the Ballot' in 1898. These, even more than his larger works, were minutely exhaustive, and there is perhaps nothing that he wrote that is not worth reprinting.

Prof. Gross's untimely death has deprived American and English students of mediæval history of a "guide, philosopher, and friend." No more grievous loss has been sustained by Anglo-Saxon historical scholarship since the death of his friend Maitland. It is difficult at this moment to explain the exact position that Charles Gross has occupied in relation to these studies, but it was by general consent the position of one having authority. Perhaps the passion for research which consumed so much of his energies was largely due to a desire to test the scientific method that he had devised in the compilation of his lists of printed sources. Whilst relegating unpublished MSS. to a subsidiary position in his great 'Bibliography,' Prof. Gross was perceptibly influenced by the growing importance of this side of the subject. At the same time he was never forgetful of the wider interests of historical study, and no trace of egotism is apparent in his expositions of historical method. It is only scholars animated by such a catholic sense, and such sensibility to the requirements of other students, who are capable of founding schools of modern historical teaching. It is some consolation to reflect that in every university where English is spoken, and in many others where it is only read, the influence of Charles Gross will long be felt.

discovered (for the fact was unknown to the authorities at the Register House) the original Register of the Privy Council of Scotland from 1678 to 1682 (which was regarded as entirely lost) in the Harleian Library MS. 4932, where it has lain for nearly two centuries. This period is a crucial one in Scottish history, and includes the murder of Sharp, the Covenanters' rising and its suppression, and the government of the Duke of York and Albany. It is particularly fortunate that the Register has been identified in time to be included in the invaluable series of Registers now being printed. The Register from 1685 to 1689 is still missing; it was probably brought from Scotland at the same time.

ROBERT STEELE.

CAMBRIDGE NOTES.

THE term has been, like all Michaelmas terms, a busy one, and, if nothing very noteworthy has occurred in its course, a good deal has happened. The rise in the number of freshmen continues to be an indication that the older universities are still popular in the country, and the housing problem is becoming a difficulty. Cambridge is steadily expanding, but suitable lodgings are not easy to find. As I write, we are further inundated by a flood of candidates for scholarships, no fewer than four hundred and fifty-seven being in Cambridge this week, besides those entered for the Little Go. What percentage will obtain pecuniary recognition I am unable to guess; but it seems to me that far more men get paid to read for honours than in former years. I can only hope that we select the best of the carefully crammed broods sent up for our inspection at Christmas time by the public schools. As we do not, so to speak, want them for the table for the next four years, I hope the electors will select not the best crammed birds, but those most likely to fatten on the varied food which Cambridge supplies. To the eye they all look very young and innocent, but too many wear spectacles.

We have lost or are losing in Adam Sedgwick and William Bateson two science professors who have done yeoman service to the university, and both of whom bear honoured Cambridge names. Not only are they leaders in their respective subjects of Zoology and Biology; but their vigorous personalities have made a mark in University life, and the high tables of Trinity and St. John's will be the poorer for their absence. The wicked world standing outside our little Eden is constantly beckoning to our best men, who rise up and leave us; and one is apt to regret that we have not, instead of the world, the choice as to who is to go forth from our midst. We could contribute so many admirable, respectable, businesslike, and capable men; and at the same time retain our Batesons and Sedgwicks. The successor to the Chair of Zoology is Mr. John Stanley Gardiner of Caius College, which boasts of six professors among twenty-seven fellows—a truly honourable record. Prof. Gardiner is Senior Dean of the College, and the only college lecturer on Oceanography in the University. He was Senior Proctor in 1907, has travelled much, and is highly distinguished as a zoologist. Possessed of a graphic and vigorous literary style and unbounded energy, he ought to be a great success as a professor.

Many, however, felt that it was a pity the electors passed over Mr. Shipley. As an up-to-date zoologist Prof. Gardiner probably

has the advantage, but the almost incalculable debt the University owes to Mr. Shipley would have been in a measure gracefully paid had he been elected to the professorship. No one has toiled more unsparingly for Cambridge science than he, and to his organizing ability its success has been to a great extent due. Nor are his energies confined to academic circles—he is in the best sense of the word a cosmopolitan. His help has been as unflinching as his kindness; and we can only hope that he may be reserved for something better even than a professorial chair. His friends are subscribing for a portrait of him.

Trinity, as was right, celebrated the centenary of the birth of one of her greatest sons by giving him a place in the ante-chapel among the immortals. Tennyson now sits massive in marble with Whewell, Macaulay, and Bacon. The poet is so big and white that omniscience, history, and philosophy look almost apologetic in his presence, and seem plaintively to mutter, "We too were famous in our day." The ceremonies on the day of unveiling the statue were worthy of the occasion; the Master's speech at the inevitable dinner was, even for him, felicitous; and this is saying much.

The intellect of that remarkable body, the Council of the Senate, has been concentrated upon a great reform. They decided, if possible, to abolish "creation," a difficult task, but one which they felt themselves competent to bring to a successful issue. But for Dr. MacTaggart, who insisted upon the work of creation being continued, they would have accomplished their design, and new problems would have confronted our philosophers. Cambridge would have been full of uncreated persons, and would have sent more out into the world. Would not this have meant that Mr. Butler Burke was right after all, and abiogenesis was possible? In their first report the Council touched on the callous indifference of Cambridge men to the wonders around. "Many," they said, "left the Senate House whilst the Creator was still speaking." Whether such conduct was due to pusillanimity or irreverence the Council failed to inform us. In neither case was it creditable to Cambridge graduates.

It gradually, however, dawned upon us that the creation was not that of "worms and feathered fowl," but of Masters and Doctors, and that the "Creator" was the Senior Proctor or the head of a Faculty. Down to 1858 the ceremony of admission to a degree was followed by a more imposing function—that of creation. On a certain day those who had been admitted to incept in the past year were solemnly created Masters and Doctors after taking oaths and with many imposing ceremonies. These in a utilitarian age were deemed tedious and unnecessary, and attendance at Creation was dispensed with. All that survives of this ceremony is the reading of the list of incepting Masters, &c., and Doctors designate—the former by the Senior Proctor, the latter by the representative of their Faculties. With infinite care, and at the expense of much time and consideration, the Council of the Senate drew up a scheme for simplifying the already reduced ceremony of Creation, and suggested that the lists should be taken as read. But they reckoned without the Public Orator, who showed that they would make the Creator use bad Latin if their proposals were adopted. He was to say "pronuncio," and how could he do this and maintain his credit as a Latinist, unless he had previously read the whole list? Mr. Gascolee described the

REGISTER OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL OF SCOTLAND.

Savage Club, W.C.

STUDENTS of Scottish history, especially those interested in the history of the Covenanters, will be pleased to learn that I have

ancient ceremonies of "Creation"; the Registrar dwelt on the attendant inconveniences; and Dr. MacTaggart pleaded the cause of decency and order in the retention of the fragments which had survived the reform of 1858. Perhaps the most relevant speech in a discussion lasting over an hour was by Dr. Mayo who pertinently asked why the Vice-Chancellor should not "admit" candidates directly to their degrees. The Senate at the following Congregation rejected the proposal; and the matter is only worth allusion as illustrative of the solemn trifling which passes in the University under the name of "business." More practical was the suggestion of the Praelator of St. John's which the Senate accepted, that on the day of general admission to B.A. degrees in honours the men should be arranged by colleges rather than by classes. Thus disappears the last trace of the venerable institution of the Senior Wrangler.

I confess that I was pleased with the performance of 'The Wasps.' The chorus appeared to be admirably managed, and the play seemed to go from start to finish. Whatever criticisms have been passed on Mr. J. R. M. Butler as an actor, the audience must have appreciated his merits as an elocutionist, and some of those who, like myself, have possibly a less accurate knowledge of Greek than he has shown himself to possess, understood much of what he had to say. I notice that both the President and the Vice-President of the Union bear the name of Butler. Both, I believe, are nearly related to that admirable speaker the Master of Trinity.

The *Cambridge Review* has been decidedly good this term. During its thirty years—a longer period, I believe, than the life of any other journal in Oxford or Cambridge—it has had its periods of brilliancy; but these have been few and transitory. As a rule, Cambridge readers seem to look at the paper only in order to criticize, and the editors generally have a very poor time—lucky, indeed, if they escape without a severe censure or worse. Generally, they get Fellowships, and retire into pensioned obscurity. Only by having no opinions of his own, and by avoiding all topics of academic, political, and, above all, religious interest, can an editor escape blame; and even then one of his college correspondents or reviewers will let him in somehow. This term, however, the *Review* has done well, having in one case actually amused without giving offence, in an article entitled 'The Hebraid,' which showed a real acquaintance with Pope's 'Iliad' as well as a more superficial knowledge of "the history of the Hebrews from the death of Joshua to the death of Jehoshaphat," required of schools by the "Joint Board of Examinations." Jehu's command to the Eunuchs to "defenestrate yon luxurious dame" was much appreciated. A new word is always welcome.

As the election draws near, proctors tremble. It is to be hoped that we may have the borough election before term begins, or there may be trouble. It seems almost a pity that the election of a Burgess to represent the borough of Cambridge cannot be conducted in the good old way described by the Commissioners who inquired into the existence of corrupt practices in 1853:—

"About the year 1785, Mr. Mortlock, a banker of the town, who had acquired such influence with the constituency as to possess absolutely the power of returning members, is said to have disposed of his influence for a large sum of money to the late Duke of Rutland. That power was continued by the election of freemen, who held the same political sentiments as the Duke, and also by bestowing

patronage, both Government and personal, among some few of the constituency. The elections themselves were conducted in a quiet, inexpensive manner almost resembling a domestic transaction."

Even if ladies had lived in the "Backs" before 1832, they need not have trembled for their palings at election times.

Whatever opinion may be held on the subject of electoral purity, all are agreed that the Cam needs cleansing, and the result of the dredging works now in full swing is sure to be beneficial. For these we have to thank the present Mayor: *consul iterum*, we are glad to note, this year.

The retirement of Mr. Whitting, the senior Fellow of King's, from the office of Vice-Provost is a matter of regret alike to the society and the University. May his kindly presence long remain with us! He is succeeded by Mr. Walter Durnford, who retired to Cambridge for a life of leisure, and has worked harder than anybody ever since. The College has cause to mourn the loss of a most generous benefactor in the late Mr. F. T. Cobbold, M.P. for Ipswich, who till his death was a supernumerary Fellow and one of the Seniority. J.

SALES.

On Thursday and Friday in last week Messrs. Sotheby held a sale made up of books and manuscripts from various sources. Among the highest prices were: Pope, Rape of the Lock, 1714, large paper, 20*l.* Edward Bland, Abraham Woode, Sackford Brewster, and Elias Pennant, The Discovery of New Brittain, 1651, original edition, wanting the dedication leaf to Sir John Denvers, 200*l.* A small collection of books bearing the autograph of Mrs. Piozzi, 40*l.* A collection of first editions of Dickens, 140*l.* G. J. Saeghman, Verscheide Oost-Indische Voyagen, 1663-70, 21*l.* H. Boswell, Description of a Collection of Picturesque Views and Representations of the Antiquities in England, Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, n.d. (1785), with about 380 views coloured by J. M. W. Turner when a boy at Brentford, 31*l.* La Fontaine, Fables, 1755-9, 17*l.* Gould, Monograph of the Trochilidae, 1861, 20*l.* Jesse Foot, Life of Dr. John Hunter, 1794, extra-illustrated, 35*l.* 10*s.* Nichols, History and Antiquities of Leicester, Vol. III. only, 38*l.* 10*s.* Hans Holbein, Imitations of Original Drawings in the Collection of His Majesty, 1792, 25*l.* 10*s.* Raleigh, The Discoverie of Guiana, first edition, 1596, 20*l.* Lawrence Keymis, A Relation of the Second Voyage to Guiana, first edition, 1596, 50*l.* Beauchamp Plantagenet, A Description of the Province of New Albion, first edition, 1648, 125*l.* W. Castell, A Short Discoverie of the Coasts and Continent of America, first edition, 1644, 21*l.* 10*s.* Illuminated English MS. Book of Prayers, 14th century, 23*l.* Illuminated MS. Vulgate, Anglo-Norman, 14th century, 42*l.* Horæ B.V.M. ad Usum Parisiensem, printed by Anthoine Verard, 1510, 38*l.* Dutch illuminated MS. Prayer-Book, 15th century, 21*l.* Pierre Davity, Les Travaux sans Travail, 1599, in brown morocco with the arms of Henry IV. of France and Navarre, 25*l.* 10*s.* Horæ B.V.M., Dutch illuminated MS., 15th century, with 18 miniatures, 35*l.*; another, French illuminated MS., 15th century, with 12 miniatures, 54*l.*; another, French illuminated MS., 16th century, with 12 full-page miniatures, 51*l.*; another, French illuminated MS., 15th century, 4 small miniatures, bound in 16th century Lyonnese calf, 55*l.* Wordsworth, Cole-ridge, and Southey, Lyrical Ballads, 1798, first edition, original boards, 27*l.* Peacham, The Mative, original edition, 1615, 16*l.* 10*s.* Virgil, Æneid, 15th-century MS., 26*l.* 10*s.*; another, illuminated MS., written by an Italian scribe, 15*l.* 10*s.* Evangelia Quædam, Flemish or German illuminated MS., 16th century, with 2 full-page paintings and 17 miniatures, 62*l.* Psalterium Davidis, English illuminated MS., early 14th century, 200*l.* Queen Victoria, Leaves from the Journal of Our Life in the Highlands, 1868, presentation copy to Lord Rutherford, in an elaborate binding of blue morocco double with brown by H. T. Wood, 26*l.* René d'Anjou, L'Abusé en Court, French illuminated MS., late 15th century, 53*l.* Haymonis Episcopi Halberstadtensis Expositio in Epistolas Pauli Apostoli, French illuminated MS., 15th century, executed

for Guillaume de Budé, 98*l.* Missale ad Usum Ecclesie Romanæ, German illuminated MS. with 4 miniatures, 14th century, 21*l.* Glanville De Rerum Proprietatibus, French illuminated MS. 15th century, 1 large and 18 small miniatures, 350*l.* Sacre Scriptura Omnia, printed in Greek italics by Aldus, 1518, 38*l.* Concordantie Bibliorum, 1600, with signature of Francis Bacon, 30*l.* Evelina, 1778, first edition, 20*l.* 10*s.* W. Bullock, Virginia Impartially Examined; 1649, original edition, 22*l.* 10*s.* Major T. Savage, An Account of the late Action of the New Englanders, under the Command of Sir Wm. Phips, against the French at Canada, 1691, original edition, 86*l.* Pontificale Gallico-Romanum, French illuminated MS., 15th century, 45*l.* The total for the two days was 3,549*l.* 16*s.*

The sale of the library of the late Mr. W. Wheeler Smith, of New York, was held by the same firm on Monday to Thursday of this week. The best prices on the first two days were: Livret des Emblemes de Maestre Andre Alciat, Paris, 1536, first French edition, 12*l.* Bangeae del Aquila, Lo Septenario, Aquila, 1482, 15*l.* 10*s.* Biblia Sacra Latina, editio vulgata, illuminated MS., by an English or Anglo-Norman scribe, early 14th century, 39*l.* Horace, Odes, and Epodes, issued for the Bibliophile Society of New York, 1891, 12*l.* Major André, Journal, 1777-8, issued for the same Society, 1903, 11*l.* Boccaccio, De Claris Mulieribus, printed by G. Husner, Strasbourg, c. 1475, 16*l.*; De la Genealogie des Dieux, printed by Anthoine Verard at Paris, 1498, 89*l.* La Bible Hystoriaux, ou les Hystoires escolastres traduites du Latin de Pierre Comestor par Guyart des Moulins, illuminated MS. with 312 miniatures by a French artist of the 15th century, 1,550*l.* Brant, Das Narr Schiff von Narragonia, Strasbourg, 1497, and Geyler von Keisersperg, Navicula sive Speculum Fatuorum, Strasbourg, 1510, 13*l.* 5*s.* Brunet, Manuel du Libraire, with the Supplément and the Dictionnaire de Géographie, 11*l.* Les Euvres et breves Expositions de Julius Caesar, Paris, 1502, 14*l.* 10*s.* Higden, Polychronicon, printed by Caxton in 1482, an imperfect copy, having only 294 genuine leaves, 165*l.* Nuremberg Chronicle, first edition, 1493, 13*l.* 15*s.* Cobbett, History of the Regency and Reign of King George IV., extra-illustrated, 1830, 12*l.* 5*s.* Columa, La Hyppnerotomachia di Poliphilo, second Aldine edition, 1545, 20*l.* Hans Holbein, Les Images de la Mort, with 53 woodcuts, Lyons, 1547, 17*l.* 15*s.* T. F. Dibdin, a collection of 21 autograph letters, 13*l.* Dickens, Works, 30 vols, Chapman & Hall, 1881-2, 13*l.* 10*s.* The total for the first two days was 2,893*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

- Adeney (Walter F.), The Christian Conception of God, 2*6* net.
Ainsworth (Rev. Percy C.), The Pilgrim Church, and other Sermons, 3*6* net.
Building the Walls, 2*6* net.
A book of prayer and thanksgiving for family and private use, with an introduction by the Archbishop of Canterbury.
Donaldson (Stuart A.), Church Life and Thought in North Africa, A.D. 200, 3*6* net.
Fairbairn (A. M.), Studies in Religion and Theology: the Church in Idea and in History, 12*6* net.
Contains two addresses from the chair of the Congregational Union on the Church in the first and in the nineteenth century, and chapters on its foundation and making, St. Paul and St. John being taken as types.
Gore (Bishop), Orders and Unity, 3*6* net.
Based on lectures delivered in Birmingham Cathedral in Lent of this year.
Gospel according to St. Matthew, 2*6*
With introduction and notes by the Rev. Edward K. Anderson. One of the Handbooks for Bible Classes and Private Students.
Lake (Kirsopp), The Early Days of Monasticism on Mount Athos, 8*6* net.
A by-product of various visits to the monasteries of Mount Athos for the study of Biblical and patristic MSS.
MacCaffrey (Rev. James), History of the Catholic Church in the Nineteenth Century, 1789-1908, 2 vols., 12*6* net.
A history of Europe during this period in connexion with the Catholic Church, setting forth its national and international influence, and its position in regard to such problems as Imperialism, Nationalism, education, &c. The author believes the Church to have steered a wise middle course in all things.
MacLaren (Alexander), II. Corinthians, Galatians, and Philippians, 7*6*
Expositions of Holy Scripture.
Naville (Edouard), The Old Egyptian Faith, 5*6*
In the Crown Theological Library.

Synoptic Gospels, Vols. I and II, 18/ net.

Edited, with an introduction and commentary, by C. G. Montefiore, with additional notes by I. Abrahams. Watson (Rev. Charles), First Epistle General of St. John, 4/6 net.

Notes of lectures to serve as a popular commentary, second edition, with biographical note.

Law.

Vinogradoff (Paul), Roman Law in Medieval Europe, 2/6 net.

One of Harper's Library of Living Thought.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Berenson (Bernard), A Sienese Painter of the Franciscan Legend, 6/ net.

Contains 28 illustrations in colotype.

Chaffers (William), The Collector's Handbook to Ceramics of the Renaissance and Modern Periods, 6/ net.

Selected from the author's larger work 'The Ceramic Gallery,' with 350 illustrations.

Craftsman's Plant Book: or, Figures of Plants, 25/ net.

Selected from the herbaria of the sixteenth century, and exhibiting some of the finest examples of plant-drawing found in those works, arranged for the use of the decorator, with supplementary illustrations and some remarks on the use of plant-form in design, by Richard G. Hatton.

Evans (Arthur J.), Scripta Minoa: Vol. I. The Hieroglyphic and Primitive Linear Classes, 42/ net.

The written documents of Minoan Crete, with special reference to the archives of Cnossus, and an account of the discovery of the pre-Phoenician scripts, their place in Minoan story and their Mediterranean relations, with plates, tables, and figures in the text.

Harvey's (Francis) Portrait Index, No. 2 (Early Tudor Period).

Hogarth (William), The Marriage "A la Mode," 21/ net.

Coloured reproductions of the famous series, mounted in a portfolio.

James (Edith E. Coulson), Bologna, its History, Antiquities, and Art, 12/ net.

Contains drawings by Clara E. Baker and Isabel Roget, facsimile and archaeological drawings, and photographs by the author.

King (Jessie M.), Dwellings of an Old-World Town, 1/ net.

Drawings in black-and-white of an old Scotch town.

Lanciani (Rodolfo), Wanderings in the Roman Campagna, 21/ net.

Profusely illustrated.

Macalister (R. A. Stewart), The Memorial Slabs of Clonmacnois, King's County, 10/ net.

With an appendix on the materials for a history of the monastery.

Menpes (Mortimer), Gainsborough, 63/ net.

With text by James Greig.

Pictures by Charles Keene, 6d. net.

Humorous Masterpieces, No. 9.

Samson (George Gordon), How to Plan a House, 3/6 net.

A book for those about to build.

Song of Songs, which is Solomon's, 42/ net.

The text of the Authorized Version illustrated after drawings by W. Russell Flint.

Sport of Civic Life; or, Art and the Municipality, No. I, 2d.

Caricatures of prominent citizens of Liverpool, and articles by William Rothenstein, Frank Butter, and others. A protest by Liverpool artists against the art-administration of the city.

Williamson (Dr. George C.), The Imperial Russian Dinner Service, 25/ net.

The story of a famous work by Josiah Wedgwood.

Poetry and Drama.

Cran (Mrs. George), The Song of a Woman, 1/ net.

Johnson (Matthew), Poet, 1888-93, 2/6 net.

With Introduction and Notes by Robert Elliot.

Ker (W. Paton), Tennyson, 1/ net.

The Leslie Stephen Lecture delivered in the Senate House, Cambridge, on November 11.

Lear (Edward), A Book of Nonsense, 6d. net.

Miniature edition.

Poems of Sappho, 1/ net.

Poems, epigrams, and fragments, translated and adapted by Percy Osborn.

Rickert (Edith), Ancient English Christmas Carols, 7/6 net.

Contains 8 plates from Books of Hours. One of the New Medieval Library.

Smith (Logan P.), Songs and Sonnets, 1/ net.

Spens (Janet), Two Periods of Disillusion, 2/6 net.

Discusses aspects of the poetry of Donne, Drayton, Shakespeare, and later poets.

Swinburne (Algernon Charles), Songs before Sunrise, 26/ net.

Florence Press limited edition.

Victor (Vivian), Songs of Britain, containing 'A Briton's Prayer' and other Poems, 3/6 net.

Wolfe (R. A.), Vanities, 1/ net.

Some of the verses are reprinted from *The Westminster Gazette* and *The Queen*.

Music.

Lee (E. Markham), The Story of Opera, 2/6 net.

In the Music Society Series.

New Cathedral Psalter Chants for Village Church Use, No. 83, 1/6 net.

Edited by Charles Macpherson.

New Cathedral Psalter.

Containing the Psalms, with the Canticles and proper Psalms for certain days, edited and pointed for chanting by the Archbishop of York, Dr. C. H. Lloyd, Canon Scott Holland, and Dr. G. C. Martin.

Philosophy.

Collier (Arthur), *Clavis Universalis*, 1 dollar 50.

Edited, with introduction and notes, by Ethel Bowman.

An exact copy of the work as it appeared in Dr. Parr's 'Metaphysical Tracts of the Eighteenth Century,' a book now out of print.

Oldham (Alice), An Introduction to the Study of Philosophy, 5/ net.

A series of lectures on ethics, metaphysics, and psychology delivered in Alexandra College, Dublin.

Political Economy.

Nicholson (J. Shield), A Project of Empire, 7/6 net.

A critical study of the economics of Imperialism, with special reference to the ideas of Adam Smith.

Watson (J. Robertson), The Case for Tariff Reform, 2/6 net.

A series of addresses on the Fiscal Question combined and enlarged.

History and Biography.

Barrie (J. M.), George Meredith, 1909.

A reprint of the article contributed to *The Westminster Gazette*.

County Pedigrees: Nottinghamshire, Part II, 5/ net.

Edited by W. P. W. Phillimore.

Debrett's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Companionage, 31/6 net.

Illustrated with 1,800 armorial bearings.

Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. XXII. (Supplement), 15/ net.

Frewen (A. L.), A History of Brickwall in Sussex and of the Parishes of Northiam and Brede, 7/6 net.

Hawes (C. Henry and Harriet B.), Crete, the Forerunner of Greece, 2/6 net.

With a preface by Arthur J. Evans, and illustrated with a map and plans. One of Harper's Library of Living Thought.

Laut (Agnes C.), Canada, the Empire of the North, 7/6 net.

The story of the pioneer days of Canada, recording the doings of the men and women, both English and French, who helped in the building of the Colony, the exploits of explorers, the romantic history of the Hudson Bay Company, &c. up to the time when federation welded the various provinces into a nation. The book contains many illustrations and maps.

Learned (Marion Dexter), Abraham Lincoln: an American Migration Family, English, not German.

A book with new details of Lincoln's family.

Lodge's Peerage, Baronetage, Knightage, and Companionage, 21/ net.

McClure (Edmund), British Place-Names in their Historical Setting, 5/ net.

Researches concerned mainly with Celtic and Teutonic influence in British place-names, showing how a study of these names supplements the scanty historical records of ancient times. The names are discussed in chronological order as they occur in historical documents, from 54 B.C. to A.D. 1154.

Oeler (William), Michael Servetus, 1/ net.

Putnam (George Haven), Abraham Lincoln: the People's Leader in the Struggle for National Existence, 6/ net.

An historical essay developed from a centenary commemorative address by the author in New York.

The character of Lincoln; his career as lawyer, political leader, and soldier; and his relations with his Cabinet and with successive Army commanders, are considered.

Ramsay (Sir W. M.), The Revolution in Constantinople and Turkey, 10/6 net.

A diary, with episodes and photographs by Lady Ramsay.

Geography and Travel.

Carson (W. E.), Mexico, the Wonderland of the South, 10/ net.

Gives an account of wanderings in Mexico, a description of the Mexican capital and other old cities, of the great haciendas, the gold and silver mines, some quaint health resorts, and experiences in mountain climbing, tarpon fishing, and ranching, with 58 illustrations.

Fraser (John Foster), Round the World on a Wheel, 1/ net.

The narrative of a bicycle ride of nineteen thousand two hundred and thirty-seven miles, through seventeen countries and across three continents, by J. F. Fraser, S. Edward Lunn, and F. H. Lowe. New edition.

Monro (Harold), The Chronicle of a Pilgrimage, 2/6 net.

An account of a journey from Paris to Milan on foot.

Niedieck (Paul), Cruises in the Bering Sea, 21/ net.

Records of sport and travel, translated from the German by R. A. Plotz. Illustrated.

Wherry (Albinia), From Old to New, 1/ net.

Some personal experiences at Constantinople in April, 1909.

Education.

Beale (Dorothea), Addresses to Teachers, 1/6 net.

Thoughtful and stimulating addresses by one who was a leading teacher of girls.

Fieldhouse (Arthur) and Wilson (Edwin), Key to the Student's Elementary Book-keeping, 12/ net.

Journal of Education, 1909, 7/6 net.

Philology.

Harrison (Henry), Surnames of the United Kingdom, Part XL, 1/ net.

New Fragments of Alcman, Sappho, and Corinna, 2/ net.

The text edited with critical notes by J. M. Edmonds.

School-Books.

English Composition in Theory and Practice, by H. Seidel Canby, F. Erastus Pierce, H. N. MacCracken, A. A. May, and T. G. Wright, 5/ net.

Patry (Rose L.), A Practical Handbook on Elocution, 3/ net.

Science.

Beaumont (Roberts), The Finishing of Textile Fabrics, Woolen, Worsted, Union, and other Cloths, 10/6 net.

Bishop (E. Stanmore), Lectures on Surgical Nursing, 2/6 net.

British Ornithologists' Club Bulletin, Vol. XXIV.

Contains a report on bird immigration in the spring of 1908.

Crookes (Sir William), Diamonds, 2/6 net.

Based on the author's observations during two visits to Kimberley in 1896 and 1905, and researches on the formation and artificial production of diamonds, with 24 illustrations. In Harper's Library of Living Thought.

Gubb (A. S.), The Flora of Algeria, 5/ net.

Hollis (H. P.), Chats about Astronomy, 3/6 net.

Marsh (Charles F.), A Concise Treatise on Reinforced Concrete, 7/6 net.

A treatise embodying in handy form a series of lectures given at the City and Guilds of London Technical College, which should prove useful to engineers and architects who already have some knowledge of the subject.

Juvenile Books.

Banks (Louis Albert), The Problems of Youth, 6/ net.

A series of discourses for young people on themes from the Book of Proverbs.

Golden Sunbeams, 1909, 1/4 net.

A Church magazine for children.

Fiction.

Gaskell (Elizabeth C.), Sylvia's Lovers, 1/ net.

New edition, with Introduction by C. K. Shorter.

Gull (C. Ranger), The Woman in the Case, 1/ net.

Adapted from the play produced by Mr. Herbert Sleath, with frontispiece by A. Morrow.

Lemaitre (Julien), Their Majesties the Kings, 1/6 net.

A translation of 'Les Rois' by Ernest Tristan and G. F. Monkhood.

Macnaughtan (S.), The Expensive Miss du Cane, 7d. net.

A comedy of a country house.

Sadlier (Anna T.), Phileas Fox, Attorney, 1 dollar 50.

Scott (Sir Walter), The Bride of Lammermoor, 6d. net.

New edition.

Tales from Chaucer, 1/6 net.

Retold by R. Brimley Johnson. No. I. of Gowans's Copyright Series.

General Literature.

Bourne (H. R. Fox), The Administration of Justice in Egypt, 6d.

Edited, with a preface, by John M. Robertson.

Notes on Egyptian Affairs, No. 6.

Bryce (James), The Hindrances to Good Citizenship, 6/ net.

Yale Lectures.

Dawn of Day for 1909, 1/ net.

One of the S.P.C.K. magazines.

Finnish Party in Finland and their Present Programme.

Hawkes (Arthur J.), The Degradation of Womanhood, 1/ net.

A protest against the Suffrage agitation, a paper read before the Bournemouth Progress Society in December, 1908.

Lea (Homer), The Valor of Ignorance, 7/6 net.

In the first part of this work the author deduces from historical precedent the desirability of militarism and the necessity of war; in the second he considers the position of the United States in the case of invasion by an enemy powerful enough to defy the Navy and coast fortifications and to land when the only defence remaining would be the militia, which against regular forces would, he thinks, prove ineffectual. The power of money as a controlling factor in war he believes to be much overrated. With 11 specially prepared charts.

Lee (A. C.), The Decameron, its Sources and Analogues, 12/6 net.

Lloyd (Rev. Pemberton), The Months of the Year, 5/ net.

Easy discourses on the occupations, sports, pastimes, rural customs, and flowers pertaining to each month, interspersed with poetry, and following a religious train of thought. The book contains many illustrations.

Maynard (Constance L.), Between College Terms, 5/ net.

Mitchell (M. J.), Fireless Cookery Book, 4/6 net.

Modern Journalism, by a London Editor, 2/6 net.

A guide for beginners, with a preface by George R. Sims.

Summers (A. Leonard), Unconscious Humour, 1/ net.

Choice examples with a satirical running commentary, and sketches by G. Fyfe Christie.

Mount Tom, June-July, 1 dollar yearly.

Edited by G. Stanley Lee.

Almanacs and Calendars.

Almanach de Gotha, 1910, 9/6 net.

Hazell's Annual for 1910, 3/6 net.

Edited by Hammond Hall.

Literary Year-Book, 1910, 6/ net.

Edited by Basil Stewart.

Live Stock Journal Almanac for 1910, 1/ net.

Pamphlets.

Williams (Ernest E.), What is at Stake? 3d.

Relates to the forthcoming General Election.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Hauser (H.), Études sur la Réforme française, 3fr. 50.

Treats of Humanism and the Reformation in France in the sixteenth century. Part of the Bibliothèque d'Histoire Religieuse.

Fine Art and Archaeology.

Cagnat (R.), Carthage, Timgad, Tébessa, et les Villes antiques de l'Afrique du Nord, 4fr.

In Les Villes d'Art Célèbres.

Devoy (L.), Les Chroniques du Château de Fontainebleau, 10fr.

Dütschke (H.), Ravennatische Studien, 12m.

Has 116 illustrations.

Lapause (H.), Le Palais des Beaux-Arts de la Ville de Paris (Le Petit Palais), 30fr.

With 246 illustrations.

Music and the Drama.

Prunieres (H.), Lully, 2fr. 50.

In Les Musiciens Célèbres.

Wilde (Oscar), Théâtre: Vol. II. L'Éventail de Lady Windermere; Une Femme sans Importance, 3fr. 50.

Translated by Albert Savine.

Political Economy.

- Cruppi (J.), Pour l'Expansion économique de la France, 3fr. 50.
The author was formerly Minister for Commerce and Industry.
Grave (J.), Réformes, Révolution, 3fr. 50.
Discusses the Eight-Hour Day, Trusts, &c. Part of the Bibliothèque Sociologique.
Rousiers (P. de), Les Grands Ports de France: leur Rôle économique, 3fr. 50.

History and Biography.

- Champion (E.), J. J. Rousseau et la Révolution française, 3fr. 50.
May (G.), La Traité de Francfort: Étude d'Histoire diplomatique et de Droit international, 8fr.

Philology.

- Langue Internationale et la Science, Considérations sur l'Introduction de la Langue Internationale dans la Science, 1fr.
The authors are Profs. L. Couturat, O. Jespersen, R. Lorenz, W. Ostwald, and L. Pfaunder, and their essays have been translated by M. Boublier.

Fiction.

- Doyle (A. Conan), Nouveaux Mystères et Aventures, 3fr. 50.
Translated by Albert Savine for the Bibliothèque Cosmopolite.
Gautier (Judith), La Conquête du Paradis, 7fr. 50.
Kipling (Rudyard), Sous les Dédars, 3fr. 50.
Another translation by M. Savine for the Bibliothèque Cosmopolite.
Littre (P.), Le Roman Sournols, 1fr.
Saint-Marcel: Aventures, 3fr. 50.
The story of a pretty and witty young woman of the world.

General Literature.

- Hess (J.), Une Algérie nouvelle: Quelques Principes de Colonisation pratique sur le Propos du Maroc oriental et de Port-Say, 3fr. 50.
Kropotkine (P.), La Terreur en Russie, 50c.

* * All Books received at the Office up to Wednesday Morning will be included in this List unless previously noted. Publishers are requested to state prices when sending Books.

Literary Gossip.

MR. THOMAS HARDY'S poem 'The Satin Shoes,' which opens the January number of *Harper's Magazine*, has the sub-title 'A Quiet Tragedy.' It begins:

"If ever I walk forth to wed
As other maidens use,
And face the gathered eyes," she said,
"I'll go in satin shoes."

(She was as fair as early day
Shining on meads unown,
And her sweet syllables seemed to play
Like flute notes softly blown.)

THE number also contains a short story by Mr. H. W. Nevinston, 'A Life on the Ocean Wave'; the results of an investigation of the Dead Sea by Dr. Ellsworth Huntington; and 'The Night before Christmas: a Morality,' by Mr. W. D. Howells.

WE have received the Jubilee Number of *The Cornhill Magazine*, 1860-1910, which is full of striking reminiscences of the distinguished men who made it what it, fortunately, still is—a publication in which both the general reader and the man of literary tastes can take pleasure. Admission to *The Cornhill* circle is almost a guarantee of good matter and good writing combined. It is gratifying to reflect that amid the steady wreck of periodical publications *The Cornhill* holds its own without yielding to the baser and more stupid expedients of popular literature. It has the fitness which ought to mean survival, and will mean it, we trust, for many a long day. It is a veritable oasis in the wilderness of

Was uns alle bündigt, das Gemeine.

The Classical Review and *The Classical Quarterly* have in the last few weeks passed into the possession of the Classical Association. This is the result of the joint deliberations of the Association and the Philological Societies of Oxford and Cambridge; and the purchase money was provided in part from the funds of these three bodies, in part from private donations and loans. The list of donors includes the Prime Minister, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Halsbury, Lord Cromer, Lord Curzon, Lord Collins, Mr. Justice Phillimore, and Sir Robert Finlay.

THE management of the journals has been entrusted by the Association to a board of seven: Dr. S. H. Butcher, M.P. (Chairman), Prof. R. S. Conway (Treasurer), Mr. E. Harrison, Prof. Haverfield, Prof. Mackail, Prof. Ridgeway (nominated by the Cambridge Philological Society), and a member to be nominated by the Oxford Philological Society. For the present Prof. Postgate, now of Liverpool, will continue to edit *The Classical Quarterly*, and Dr. W. H. D. Rouse *The Classical Review*.

AMONG the features of *The Atlantic Monthly* for 1910 will be a series of letters written by Lafcadio Hearn to Prof. Chamberlain.

A LIFE of the late Rev. Dr. Sprott is in contemplation. It is known that many of his letters dealing with the events of his day are in existence, and his relatives would be deeply obliged if the possessors of these would be so kind as to lend them for a time. They should be sent to the Rev. Prof. Cooper, 8, The College, Glasgow.

MR. MADISON C. BATES writes from 457, West 123rd Street, New York:—

"I am preparing for publication a bibliographical study of the poet Cowper, and shall be glad to receive communications, from collectors and students, regarding Cowper material."

As there seems some doubt whether Dr. Sven Hedin's recent new 'Trans-Himalaya: Discoveries and Adventures in Tibet,' is a translation or not, it may be pointed out that the rendering it embodies was made for Messrs. Macmillan & Co. by Mr. W. A. Taylor.

At a meeting in Glasgow last week to celebrate the centenary of the publishing house of Messrs. Blackie & Son, Mr. John Alexander Blackie, chairman of the firm, presided, and alluded to the time when his grandfather, then a young man of twenty-seven years, with a modest capital of 174*l.*, founded the firm by entering into partnership with William Somerville and Archibald Fullerton as booksellers and publishers in the Black Boy Close, at the east end of the Gallowgate. Dr. Annandale presented an illuminated address from the Glasgow staff and works, and, speak-

ing as an employee of forty-one years' standing, said the Blackies of the past were men whose influence for good did not cease with their own lives, and the present directors were worthily maintaining the great traditions of the house.

It is noticeable that the great services rendered to historical science by Prof. Charles Gross, whose death we record with much regret elsewhere, gained no recognition in the shape of academic distinctions. Unfortunately, this neglect of silent merit is by no means infrequent, though it would be less conspicuous but for the contrast afforded by the advancement of importunate mediocrity.

At a meeting of the Governors of the School of Irish Learning, Dublin, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., Mr. Carl Marstrand of the University of Christiania was appointed Professor of Celtic and Comparative Philology. Mr. Marstrand, who takes the place of Prof. Osborn Bergin, recently elected to the Chair of Old Irish in the National University of Ireland, will enter upon his duties in March next.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY'S *Journal* for January will contain a revised translation of the 'Babar-nama' description of Farghana, frequently quoted and discussed by writers on Central Asia. The article is an instalment of a complete revision of Leyden and Erskine's memoirs, on which Mr. Beveridge is engaged.

A SECOND edition of Mr. John Bigelow's 'Retrospections of an Active Life,' in three volumes, was called for before its publication. The publishers are the Baker & Taylor Company of New York.

THIS year's prize (5,000 francs) in the gift of the Académie Goncourt has been awarded, after three ballots, to the brothers Marius and Ary Leblond for their romance 'En France,' which, like several other of their novels, deals with French colonial life.

A NEW work by Hauptmann, the well-known dramatist, entitled 'Emanuel Quint,' will shortly be published. It is his first attempt at a novel.

AMONG recent Government Papers of interest we note the publication of a Special Report on Surnames in Ireland, by Sir R. Matheson (1*s.*); and a volume of the Historical Manuscripts Commission on the MSS. of Miss M. Eyre Matcham, Capt. H. V. Knox, Cornwallis Wykeham-Martin, Esq., &c. (2*s.* 3*d.*), besides one or two papers mentioned under Science.

WE also note the publication of the twenty-seventh volume of the French *Annuaire Statistique du Ministère du Travail et de la Prévoyance Sociale* (Direction du Travail). It is fuller than the corresponding volume of our Board of Trade.

SCIENCE

Scientific Papers of Sir William Huggins. Edited by Sir William and Lady Huggins. Illustrated. (Wesley & Son.)—In the first volume of the publications of his observatory, published ten years ago, Sir William Huggins reproduced a number of the most typical and important photographs of stellar spectra which he had taken. In this second volume he reprints the various scientific papers which he has published on the work done in his observatory during the last fifty-three years. The two volumes together therefore sum up the achievements of a long life devoted to scientific research.

The present volume is of extraordinary interest, for it goes back to the time of the opening-up of a new field of science, and is the record of one who was himself a pioneer in all sections of that field—who emphatically was the pioneer in not a few.

It was no mere accident that turned Sir William's attention, early in the sixties, to the project of analyzing starlight by the spectroscope. Kirchhoff's success with the spectrum of the sun inspired him with the conviction that the new method need not be restricted to the sun, but might be, indeed should be, extended to the stars.

The papers here reprinted bring into clear relief how correctly Sir William Huggins from the beginning estimated the practical difficulties involved in his ambitious programme, and the ingenuity with which they were severally met and overcome. The charts reproduced of the spectra of Aldebaran and Betelgeux appeared in the *Philosophical Transactions* for 1864, and show the star lines compared with the spectra obtained from sixteen terrestrial elements. The formation of these charts was a remarkable achievement, whether we regard the difficulties that had to be overcome, the patience required to carry out the comparisons, or the precision attaching to the measurements. Great progress has been made in stellar chemistry in the forty-five years that have since elapsed, but these two charts, and the series of observations of which they formed a part, laid the foundation of that chemistry, and justly demand our admiration still.

The extension of the inquiry to the nebulae was even more fruitful, and the evening of August 29th, 1864, was an historic occasion. It was the night when, for the first time, a planetary nebula was examined in the spectroscope, and it was seen that there were nebulae in existence which were no mere aggregation of small stars, but were truly gaseous in their constitution. From this time onward the nebulae were favourite subjects with Sir William, and the volume before us is a reminder of how largely our present knowledge in this field is due to his work.

May 16th, 1866, was another memorable night for astronomy and for Sir William Huggins, for on this evening he first observed the spectrum of a new star, that in Corona Borealis; and in the same year he made a successful attempt upon the spectrum of a faint comet, both observations opening new chapters in our knowledge of the physical constitution of the heavenly bodies.

A method which in recent years has been so perfected as to become a powerful weapon of research owes its initiation to Sir William Huggins. Astronomers had long been able to measure the apparent motions of stars

upon the celestial vault, but he was the first to conceive the project, and the means for carrying it out, of measuring the motions of the stars in the direct line towards the earth or away from it.

The moon and the planets were amongst the earliest subjects of Sir William's examination, and the recent opposition of Mars renders it opportune to remark that his observation (made forty-eight years ago) of slight but distinct traces of the presence of water-vapour in the atmosphere of that planet has been confirmed this very season by photographs obtained by Mr. Slipper at Mr. Lowell's observatory in Arizona.

Though the book is the record of a single observatory and a single observer, it virtually supplies a history of the rise and development of one great branch of science, and furnishes the practical student at once with an example and a guide-book: an example in the insight and enterprise it discloses, governed by tireless patience, care, and caution; a guide-book in the descriptions it affords of the skilful adaptation of means to the desired end.

One word as to the appearance of the book. With Sir William and Lady Huggins—for both have been united in its preparation—such details could not be a matter of indifference. Anything that comes from their hands must have a dignified and tasteful form. Besides the many scientific illustrations that accompany the text, the book is enriched with fine portraits of the two authors and fellow-workers. A frontispiece shows the interior of the famed observatory at Tulse Hill, with the "Herschel of the spectroscope," as Proctor appropriately termed him many years ago, seated at his telescope.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL NOTES.

A CASE of double-thumb, brought before the Society of Anthropology of Paris by Dr. Dubreuil-Chambardel of Tours, was interesting not only as showing the use of the radiograph in revealing the extra phalanx which accompanied the deformity, but also as giving rise to some difference of opinion. The author adduced facts in the family history of the subject which led him to consider the malformation hereditary; but M. Marcel Baudouin dissented from this view. Dr. Felix Regnault at a previous meeting had argued that the form of supplementary fingers, in cases of polydactyly, indicated that their origin is not atavistic.

To the same Society Dr. A. Marie has communicated three important essays: one on the measurement of height among the insane, one on the relation of dwarf-stature to insanity, and the third on the relation of gigantism to insanity. He shows that anomalies of stature in both respects are frequently combined with arrested development of the brain. The papers are illustrated by a figure of four dwarf brothers, and several instances of the deformity accompanying dwarf-stature. The author urges the importance in such cases of proper anthropometric investigation.

The dolmen of Barbehère, at Potensac (Medoc), has been excavated by the Abbé Labrie, a distinguished palæo-ethnologist, who has forwarded the human remains discovered to the Laboratory of Anthropology at Paris, where they have been examined by M. L. Manouvrier. M. Labrie's care in collecting the fragments found enabled them to be attributed to 19 persons, viz., 16 adult men, 2 women, and 1 infant.

M. Capitan has presented to the Paris Society, on behalf of M. Laloy, a cast of the fossil lower jaw found by Herr Otto Schöten-sack of Leipzig at Mauer, 6 miles to the south of Heidelberg, at a considerable depth, to which the name of *Homo heidelbergensis* has been given. While offering some objection to the use of that name, M. Manouvrier held that the discovery represented a more advanced stage of morphological evolution than that of *Pithecanthropus erectus*, and M. de Mortillet that it was more primitive than the mandible of Spy. In a subsequent communication Dr. Siffre, who is an authority on dentition, drew attention to its essentially human character. The same author made two other communications: one on the presence of a fourth molar in a mandible of gorilla, and the other on some curious evidence of usage of the milk teeth in the jaw of a child of six or seven years of age, found in the Neolithic interments at Montigny-Esby. The crown of the first molar had been worn down to more than half its height, while that of the second molar had been rounded off to a much less extent, and the next adjoining tooth hardly worn at all, indicating that the nature of the food led to its being masticated in one particular direction by preference.

In pursuing his researches into the height of the European populations M. Deniker has discussed the information we possess on the subject relating to the various Turko-Tartar peoples of Europe, the Caucasians, and the Kalmucks, and subjoined a bibliographical list of sixty-five authorities from which that information is derived.

Capt. R. Avelot in a learned paper has sought to trace the migrations of the tribes of French Congo, near the Ogowai and Sanga rivers, as far back as the year 1700, with the view of determining the country of their origin.

Dr. Adolphe Bloch has also contributed to the Paris Society a memoir on the size of the calf of the leg as an anthropological character. Its relative smallness, not only in the negro, but also in the Ethiopian, the Australian, the Papuan, the Weddah, the Dravidian, and (according to the monuments) the civilized Egyptian of antiquity, constitutes, in his opinion, an atavistic character revealing the negro origin of all these races, though their subsequent evolution has been different, under different media and conditions of existence. The smallness of the calf is thus, he thinks, an anthropological character of great value, since it enables us to assign a common origin to races which would otherwise have been regarded as complete strangers to each other.

Dr. A. F. Chamberlain has found in the language of the Kootenays of British Columbia a number of associations of ideas, as between beech-bark and onion, cherry and plum, berry of the wild rose and apple, and the like, of which he has seventeen specimens.

RESIGNATION OF DR. E. B. TYLOR.

It is announced from Oxford that Dr. Tylor is resigning the Chair of Anthropology at the end of the year. The loss to the University is undoubtedly very great, yet not so great in reality as in appearance, since Dr. Tylor will be at hand to help and advise as heretofore. After all, when a great thinker and writer has devoted the best of his time for a quarter of a century to academic work such as lecturing and organizing, he well deserves a holiday in the shape of some literary leisure.

There is no need to speak here of Dr. Tylor's services to the world at large. It seems a fitting occasion, however, on which to say a word about the debt which Oxford owes him. A list of the lectures and addresses delivered by him before the University will be found in the admirable bibliography prepared by Miss B. Freire-Marreco for the *Festschrift* presented to him on his seventy-fifth birthday ('Anthropological Essays,' Clarendon Press, 1907). Classification of races, distribution of culture, ethics, games, language, law, magic, marriage, property, religion, survivals, writing—here in alphabetical order is a chance selection of the topics on which he has from time to time discoursed. Again, his work in connexion with the Pitt-Rivers Museum has been simply invaluable.

Lastly, he has succeeded, after many years of patient effort, in creating for anthropology not merely a nominal, but a real place in the educational studies of the University. His 'Memorandum on the Present State and Future Needs of Anthropology in Oxford' (1902) marks an epoch in the history of the subject, so far at least as Oxford is concerned. Not only is useful research work being done by senior students, half-a-dozen of whom are said to be at present engaged on anthropological theses for the B.Sc. There is likewise a Diploma Course, forming an integral part of the curriculum for the ordinary B.A. degree; and the School can already boast of attracting students of very various aims, such as the future "researcher," explorer, missionary, Colonial administrator, and so on. Dr. Tylor, who has always insisted on the practical no less than the theoretical importance of anthropological science, is known to be extremely gratified at the way in which the subject has been lately gaining ground in the University. He hands over the helm at a moment when Lord Curzon's forward policy seems to promise a following breeze. If the great universities lead, the nation is bound in the end to follow; so that there is good hope that adequate provision will sooner or later be made for a subject with which not only the scientific reputation of this country, but likewise its Imperial status, is intimately bound up.

SOCIETIES.

GEOLOGICAL.—Dec. 1.—Prof. W. J. Sollas President, in the chair.—Lieut.-Col. J. Lloyd Jones, and Messrs. C. E. Ashcroft, S. Bates, W. H. Booth, C. E. N. Bromhead, C. B. Brown, jun., R. C. H. Cooke, E. P. Curral, C. J. Fauvel, A. M. Finlayson, Anu Ghose, G. J. S. Hollister, W. A. Jenkin, W. John, Manóel Arrojado Lisboa, J. H. Lofthouse, A. Longbottom, C. Nairne, J. J. Nicholl, F. Oxley, R. W. Pocock, Manmatha Kumar Ray, J. Romanes, E. W. Seeman, J. P. Smith, F. M. Trefusis, H. T. Wakelane, and J. P. C. Williams, were elected Fellows.—The following communications were read: 'The Tremadoc Slates and Associated Rocks of South-East Carnarvonshire,' by Mr. W. G. Fearnside; 'On some Small Trilobites from the Cambrian Rocks of Comley, Shropshire,' by Mr. E. Sterling Cobbold; and 'The Rocks of Pulau Ubin and Pulau Nanas, Singapore,' and 'The Tourmaline - Corundum Rocks of Kinta, Federated Malay States,' by Mr. J. Brooke Scrivenor.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—Dec. 2.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—The President gave an account of a remarkable triptych containing relics of the True Cross, exhibited by Messrs. Durlacher Brothers. The triptych had been in the possession of a family named Walz at Hanau, near Frankfurt, for about a century. It had been left in their possession by the last Abbot of Stavelot, Coelestin Thys, who, fleeing from his abbey owing to the war, had taken with him a number of the treasures from the church. The abbey was known to have contained a great

quantity of relics, and to have possessed a magnificent retable containing the shrine of the patron saint Remaculus. This and many other adornments were due to the piety of the Abbot Wibald, a truly remarkable character, who lived in the twelfth century. He made two journeys to Constantinople, and on one of them brought back with him these relics of the True Cross, a gift from the Empress. He caused them to be enshrined in a gorgeously enamelled triptych, decorated with champlevé enamels of unusual beauty; three circular medallions on each wing of the triptych represented the story of the 'Invention of the Cross' and the conversion of Constantine, in the style of the similar enamels on the shrine of St. Heribert at Deutz, opposite Cologne. All this was the work of the Walloon goldsmith Godefroi de Claire, who worked on the Meuse and the Rhine at this period, and appears to have been often employed by Abbot Wibald. The actual relics—a portion of the wood of the Cross and a fragment of a nail—are framed in small triptychs fixed to the middle panel of the large altarpiece. Their principal decoration consists of Byzantine cloisonné enamels in gold with figures of saints, doubtless brought back from Constantinople by the abbot as fitting adjuncts to such precious relics. The arrangement of these panels as they stand at present is, however, by the hand of Godefroi de Claire.

Mr. E. Conder, jun., communicated an account of a Roman villa at Cromhall, Glouce, which was excavated by the Earl of Ducie in 1855, and afterwards destroyed. Plans had fortunately been made of it before its destruction.

Dec. 9.—Dr. C. H. Read, President, in the chair.—Mr. Max Rosenheim read a paper on 'The Album Amicorum of the Sixteenth and Seventeenth Centuries.' Pointing out the fallacies of previous writers, who had stated that the album originated as early as the fifteenth century and had become fairly general by the time of the Reformation, he showed by examples in his own collection and in the British Museum, and by references to the principal collections on the Continent, that the earliest dated only from about 1550, consisting at first of autographs only, collected by students at the universities, chiefly at Wittenberg, and gradually developing into the heraldic album. The earliest albums were made up of printed books, the favourite ones being Andreas Alciati's 'Emblems,' which were interleaved with blank leaves, on which the owner's friends and fellow-students entered their mottoes, dedications, and signatures, sometimes accompanied by their coats of arms. Mr. Rosenheim enumerated and showed the illustrated books specially designed and issued for the purpose of an album from about 1560 to 1620, by such artists as 'Le petit Bernard,' Jost Amman, Tobias Stimmer, Theodore de Bry, and Johann Theodore de Bry. He also showed a number of sixteenth-century albums containing, in addition to the more or less elaborately painted coats of arms of the owner's friends, some paintings of miniatures and costumes, particularly interesting as bearing the monograms of the artists who painted them.

Amongst the albums of the seventeenth century Mr. Rosenheim pointed out that of Joannes Williczy, a Polish noble, containing the autographs of Scottish captains (dated at Seizen near Prague, August, 1620) who had come to the assistance of Frederick and Elizabeth, King and Queen of Bohemia—amongst them Sir Andrew Gray, with the motto 'Plustost que tard,' and Sir James Ramsay, who afterwards became a noted leader under Gustavus Adolphus, with the motto 'Jamais arriere.'

Another album of interest to the student of English history, described in the Catalogue of the British Museum as that of Prince Charles Louis, afterwards Elector (but which Mr. Rosenheim believes to have at first belonged to the older brother and heir presumptive, Prince Henry Frederick, and only after his death in 1629 to have passed to Prince Charles Louis), contains the autographs of Charles I and his queen Henrietta Maria, William Cecil, Earl of Exeter, Frances, Duchess of Richmond and Lennox, William, Earl of Pembroke, George Villiers, Duke of Buckingham, and other notable personages, accompanied by finely painted coats of arms, and dated from 1622 to 1633.

The autograph of Charles I. was pointed out in six different albums: in 1609 as 'Ebor-Albanus D.' in 1613, 1616, and 1618 with the signature 'Carolus P.' but always with the significant motto 'Si vis omnia subicere subice te rationi.'

The latest album shown (1661-7) contains the autographs and coats of arms of Electors and Princes of the Holy Roman Empire, of the Papal delegate, and the ambassadors of the Kings of France, Sweden, and Denmark, attending the Imperial Diet at Ratisbon from 1662 to 1664.

In conclusion, Mr. Rosenheim drew attention to the names of great men whose autographs are to be met with in these albums—amongst them Theodore Beza, Carolus Clusius, Isaac Casaubon, William Camden, Galileo, Kepler, Giovanni da Bologna, Rubens, and last, but not least, Milton.

ENTOMOLOGICAL.—Dec. 1.—Dr. F. A. Dixey, President, in the chair.—Commander J. J. Walker exhibited 128 species of Coleoptera, belonging to 68 genera, which he had taken, by sweeping only, at Wytham Park, Berks, between 12.30 and 3.30 P.M. on November 5th. Several local and uncommon species were included among these, such as *Homalota puberula*, Sharp, *Anisotoma cinnamomea*, Panz. (both sexes), *A. punctulata*, Gyll., *Hydnobius punctatissimus*, Steph., *Cryptophagus pubescens*, Sturm, *Phloeophilus edwardsi*, Steph., *Mantura matthewsi*, Curt., *Salpingus castaneus*, Panz., *Apion filirostre*, Kirby, &c.

The Rev. C. R. N. Burrows sent for exhibition examples of an unidentified *Luperina*, captured in the past season on the Lancashire coast, together with *L. nickerlii* from Austria, and Continental *L. testacea*, with several specimens of the same, of the palest form, taken by himself, mostly at Rainham, and named, more for convenience than from conviction, *L. guenei*. He drew attention to the fact that the form of the fore-wings in the Lancashire insect is much narrower than in either *L. testacea* or (reputed) *L. nickerlii*, and that an examination of the genitalia of the Lancashire insect disclosed five points of difference as compared with those of *L. testacea*.

Mr. T. Bainbridge Fletcher communicated a paper 'On the Genus *Deuterocopus*, Zeller.'—Mr. H. St. J. Donisthorpe communicated a paper on 'Some Experiments with Ants' Nests.'

In the absence of Mr. J. W. Tutt, who was indisposed, Dr. T. A. Chapman opened a discussion on the affinities of *Agradius thetis* (*bellargus*) and *A. coridon*, and exhibited a number of photographs upon the screen to illustrate his views, being details of species included in the *Plebeid* group. These included slides of the ova of *thetis* and *coridon* by Mr. F. Noad Clark and Mr. A. E. Tonge, and of the first instar of the larvae of *P. argus*, L., *P. argyrognomon*, A. *coridon*, and *A. thetis*; and a photograph of the larvae of *thetis* by Mr. Hugh Main, also showing the "fan" structures remarkably well. He further showed many slides illustrating the differences in the genital armature of the two species under review and their allies. The Rev. G. Wheeler gave an account of several varieties and aberrations of the species and of the confusion caused by the incomplete nomenclature adopted by Staudinger. Mr. G. Bethune-Baker, Mr. C. P. Pickett, Mr. A. E. Gibbs, Mr. J. W. Tutt, and Dr. Chapman also submitted series of *coridon* and *thetis* with varietal forms and aberrations, and owing to the lateness of the hour the discussion was adjourned until the February meeting.

PHILOLOGICAL.—Dec. 3.—Mr. H. A. Nesbitt, Treasurer, in the chair.—The Royal Library, Copenhagen, and Mr. H. Harrison were elected Members.—Mr. O. T. Williams's paper on 'The Development of *ai* and *ei* in Middle Scotch' was read by Mr. S. D. Brown. The way *ai* and *ei*, derived from various sources, developed into monophthongs in M.Sc., and the time at which the change took place, are still matters of conjecture. An examination of the rhymes in M.Sc. texts of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries throws much light on the problems under consideration. The results obtained, stated briefly, are the following:—The 'Brus' (1376) contains the following rhymes:—*bail* (O.W. Scand. *bál*=O.E. *baī*): *availl* 17/619, *tale* (O.E. *talw*): *ballate* 11/5, *way*: *ga* 10/15, *was*: *ras* (O.W. Scand. *reisa*) 3/133, *sais* (= *says*): *Thomas* 17/285, *ballate*: *all* 16/401, *traval*: *call* 10/173, *ballat*: *tell* 20/421. In the 'Pistel of Swete Susan' (Vernon MS., 1370-80) there is no rhyme to prove that the monophthongization of *ai* or *ei* had taken place, but it is evident that they were one and the same sound, from the fact that they always rhyme together. In the 'Awntrys of Arthure' (Thornton MS., 1430-40) final *ai* and *ei* rhyme together, but never with a monophthong. Before *l* we find one *ai*: *d* rhyme, and one *ai*: *d* before *n*. The rhymes with *slayne* we must discard. In the 'Kings Quair' (1423) *ai* and *ei* final and before consonants continually rhyme together. There is no rhyme to prove a monophthong. In the 'Buke of the Howlat' (1447-55) *ai* and *ei* rhyme together in all positions. There is no rhyme to prove that the absorption of the *i*-element of the diphthongs when final had taken place. But before *r*, *l*, and *n* the change had been effected. In 'Rauf Colyear' (1450-1500) there is no rhyme to show that final *ai* and *ei*,

which rhyme together, had been monophthongized. Before *l* and *n*, however, *ai* and *ei* rhyme with a monophthong. Rhymes with *hale* are doubtful. In 'Gologros' and 'Gawane' (1450-60) words in which *ai* and *ei* are followed by *n* and *s* show a monophthong. In 'Wallace' (1450-60) *ai* and *ei*, with one exception, rhyme together. Before *r* monophthongization is shown in the majority of cases, and before *l* the monophthong occurs frequently. In 'Lancelot of the Laik' (1450-1500) final *ai* and *ei* rhyme together, but never with a monophthong. They rhyme with *a* in the majority of cases before *r*, and there are some *ai*, *ei* : *a* rhymes before other consonants.

Final *ai* and *ei* always rhyme together. Before *r*, *l*, *n*, *d*, and perhaps *st*, *ai* and *ei* seem to have been more or less like the sound represented by *a*. Before *r*, at any rate, the coincidence was complete. Heuser arrived at virtually the same conclusions by examining the orthography of the Cambridge MS. of the 'Brus,' written in 1487; see *Anglia*, xvii. 91 ff.

A second paper by Mr. Williams, on 'The Development of Old English *a* and *æ*,' was also read, in brief, by Mr. Brown, and will be printed in full in the Society's *Transactions*.

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—Dec. 7.—Mr. J. C. Inglis, President, in the chair.—The paper read was 'Marine Propulsion by Electric Motors,' by Mr. H. A. Mavor.—The Council reported that 8 gentlemen had been transferred to the class of Member, and that 136 candidates had been admitted as Students.—The monthly ballot resulted in the election of 3 Members, 65 Associate Members, and 3 Associates.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY.—Dec. 8.—The Rev. W. T. Piltner in the chair.—Dr. T. G. Pinches read a paper on 'The Discoveries by the German Expedition on the Site of Assur.' The old capital of Assyria, now represented by the ruins known as Qal'a Sherqât, was first excavated by Sir Henry Layard in 1852, when some fragments of Tiglathpileser I.'s great cylinder-inscription, with a few other objects, were found. Complete copies of this important document came to light a year later, and the British Museum possesses a large headless statue of Shalmaneser from the same place. The city seems to have been called Assur from the name of the deity worshipped there, but there may easily have been a confusion of two names (that of the god and that of the primitive settlement) resembling each other. But whether we are to regard it, with Prof. F. Delitzsch, as the city of the holy one, or as the city of the god symbolizing the "host of heaven," or, again, following a popular etymology, as the city of the water-bank (*a-usar*), is uncertain. There is no doubt that the site is extremely old, for Hammurabi speaks of it as an ancient foundation even in his time. The German excavations have not only added much to our knowledge of this important site, but also extended greatly our knowledge of Assyrian history and chronology. The first two kings, Uspia or Aupia and Kikia, have strange names, and the question arises whether they were really of Assyrian race. The former was the builder of the temple of Assur in this old Assyrian capital, and it seems, therefore, probable that a great increase of material referring to its early history may be obtained before the site is exhausted. This temple lies in the north-eastern corner of the site, and adjoining it is the palace of Shalmaneser I. (1330 B.C.).

Further to the west-south-west is the great Ziqqurat or temple-tower. After that comes the palace of Assur-nasir-âpli (885 B.C.), and adjoining it the most noteworthy ruin of the place, namely, the temple of Anu and Adad—the god of the heavens and his son, the god of the atmosphere, winds, rain, and storms. This temple to the two gods is so interesting that Dr. Andrae, the director of the excavations, has written a special memoir upon it. The remains of two erections were found, the one superimposed above the other, the earlier (though not the original building) having been built by Assur-râs-îsi, father of Tiglathpileser I. (about 1150 B.C.), the second by Shalmaneser I. (859 B.C.). A point of considerable architectural interest is that, as there were two gods, there were not only two temples, but also two temple-towers. That in the northern corner is supposed to have been dedicated to Anu, and that to the south-west of it to Adad. Beneath each ziqqurat or temple-tower was a series of rooms surrounding a central chamber—apparently the sanctuaries of the two gods. Access to the temple-towers was gained from the terraces above the chambers referred to, and also, probably, from a corridor in the lower structure.

Contrary to what would have been expected, the earlier structure was larger than the later. This change in the structure was accompanied also by change in the design, and one realizes the perishable nature of these brick erections, which, if not constantly repaired fell into decay, and it was then to all appearance found more satisfactory to clear the site and reconstruct them than to repair the ruins. Excellent restorations of this double temple, from the pen of Dr. Andrae, have been published, and show the erection with just the amount of irregularity in the lines which gives picturesqueness to the whole—in accord, in fact, with the three-stage temple-tower shown on the grant of land obtained by the late G. Smith when exploring for the proprietors of *The Daily Telegraph*. In the case of this small Babylonian temple-tower a shrine is clearly shown on the top, and it is not by any means improbable that each of the erections to Anu and Adad had similar erections on their summits.

Inscriptions referring to the temples of Assur were quoted; and other objects (one consisting of strips of bronze belonging to a small pair of brazen gates or doors similar to those found by Mr. Hormuzd Rassam at Balawat) were described. Numerous lantern-pictures added to the interest of the descriptions.

MATHEMATICAL.—Dec. 9.—Sir W. D. Niven, President, in the chair.—Messrs. J. Mercer and H. T. H. Piaggio were elected Members.—Mr. T. H. Blakesley exhibited an instrument for the kinematical solution of cubic equations.—The following paper was communicated: 'The Eliminant of the Equations of Four Quadric Surfaces,' by Mr. A. L. Dixon.

BRITISH NUMISMATIC.—Nov. 30.—*Annual Meeting.*—Mr. W. J. Andrew, President, in the chair.—The Reports of the Council and Treasurer were read. The roll of the Society comprised 19 Royal, 20 Honorary, and 496 Ordinary Members, and its financial position was very satisfactory.—The following members were elected to hold office in the coming year: *President*, Mr. Carlyon Britton; *Vice-Presidents*, Lord Grantley, Lord Peckover of Wisbech, Mr. G. R. Askwith, Mr. L. A. Lawrence, and Mr. Bernard Roth; *Director*, Mr. Shirley Fox; *Treasurer*, Mr. A. C. Hutchins; *Librarian*, Lieut.-Col. H. W. Morrison; *Secretary*, Mr. W. J. Andrew; *Council*, Miss Helen Farquhar, Major W. Freer, Dr. Stanley Bousfield, Fleet-Surgeon Weightman, and Messrs. A. Anscombe, P. J. D. Baldwin, T. Bearman, L. E. Bruun, W. Smith Churchill, Mellor Lumb, W. Sharp Ogden, Max Rosenheim, Samuel M. Spink, H. W. Taffs, and Russell H. Wood. A Research Fund has been established, and a professional archivist, working under the direction of the Council, is now employed with the object of discovering items of numismatic interest in the public records for the Society's *Journal*.—Lord Grantley and Lieut.-Col. Morrison were appointed to represent the Society at the Numismatic Conference to be held at Brussels next summer.

Mr. L. A. Lawrence read a paper on 'Coin-Weights.' These are abundant and interesting, but virtually unstudied. Their use was necessitated by the introduction of a gold coinage in the thirteenth century, and much documentary evidence was brought forward by the lecturer, who proved that many weights referred to therein can still be identified. The workmanship of some of these counterpoises is good, especially in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries; and celebrated names, such as Briot and Kirk, appear upon them. The last issued by law in England are dated 1843, and bear on them Wyon's beautiful bust of Queen Victoria. The coin-weights of Ireland finally received attention, and were discussed with the same diligence and wealth of detail which characterized the English portion of the paper.

Mr. Shirley Fox, in a paper on 'The Heavy Coinage of Edward III.,' showed that Richard de Bury, Bishop of Durham, struck pennies which bear the Lombardic N. Coins characterized by this letter were attributed by Hawkins to Edward II.; but they extend to as late as 1344, and the small crown within a lozenge-shaped compartment on the reverse of the Durham penny (Hawkins, 302) was adopted from the arms of the abbey at St. Edmundsbury, the native place of Richard, who derived his name from it. The corresponding York coin (Hawkins, 303) was struck by Archbishop Melton, under a grant of dies, dated 1331, which states that there had been no grant since 1300.

Exhibits.—By Mr. Edgar Lincoln, a selection of coin-weights *temp.* James I., with sets of scales and printed lists. By Miss H. Farquhar

and Mr. W. Charlton, collections of coin-weights. By Mr. Lionel Fletcher, a coin-weight issued by R. Lord, Essay Master, Dublin. By Mr. Shirley Fox, late pennies of Edward II.; heavy pennies of Edward III. weighing 22½ grains, with pellet stops, and the Lombardic N; lighter pennies of the same, weighing 20½ grains, issued in 1344-5. By Mr. Henry Garside, communion tokens from St. Kilda, and a replica in copper of the badge of the Lord Provost of Glasgow. By Mr. J. B. S. MacIlwaine, a York penny of Edward the Confessor (Carlyon-Britton, type VII.) reading 'DPAR'DRE.' Presentations: by Mr. E. H. Waters, a collection of coin-weights; by Mr. S. M. Spink, a copy of his 'Medal-Ribbon Book.'

MEETINGS NEXT WEEK.

Mon. Bibliographical, 8.—'Dryden's Publishers,' Mr. H. B. Wheatley.
—Institute of Actuaries, 8.—'On the Mortality of Female Assured Lives, with Graded Tables deduced from the British Office's Experience, 1863-83,' Mr. C. W. Kenchington.
—Society of Arts, 8.—'Aeronautics,' Lecture IV., Mr. C. G. Turner. (Cantor Lecture).
Tues. Institution of Civil Engineers, 8.—Discussion on 'Railway Signalling in India.'—Paper on 'The Design of Rolling Stock for Smooth-Rail Working on Heavy Gradients,' Mr. F. W. Bach.

Science Gossip.

DR. LUDWIG MOND, whose death occurred on Saturday last at the age of seventy, was one of the most distinguished and successful applicants of chemistry to industrial purposes. Born and educated in Germany, he came to England in 1862, and soon made his name by the invention of processes which revolutionized the methods of obtaining many valuable substances. The manufacture of pure nickel is, perhaps, the most important of these, being based on the formation of nickel carbonyl. Dr. Mond was a generous supporter of science, and founded the Davy-Faraday Research Laboratory of the Royal Institution in 1896. He received many scientific honours at home and abroad. He was, as we note elsewhere, a judicious collector of works of art.

THE first International Entomological Congress will be held at Brussels next year from the 1st to the 6th of August.

THE city of Verona has decided to erect a monument to the memory of Lombroso, and an international subscription for this purpose is being organized.

THE following Government publications have just been issued: Board of Agriculture and Fisheries, Annual Report, Part II., Proceedings under the Destructive Insects and Pests Acts, &c. (3d.); Greenwich Observatory, Magnetic and Meteorological Observations (3s.); and Catalogue of Recurrent Groups of Sunspots (3s.).

SIR GEORGE DARWIN has been elected an Honorary Member of the Calcutta Mathematical Society.

THE COPLEY MEDAL of the Royal Society has been awarded to Dr. G. W. Hill, for his researches in mathematical astronomy.

THE HAMPSTEAD SCIENTIFIC SOCIETY has established an astronomical observatory and meteorological station on Hampstead Heath. The equipment includes an 8½-inch reflector equatorially mounted, but at present without a driving clock.

Two more small planets were photographically discovered by the Rev. J. H. Metcalf at Taunton, Mass., on the 9th ult. The first of these is the same which was detected two days earlier by Herr Lorenz at Heidelberg, as mentioned in our 'Science Gossip' on November 27th; another (of the tenth magnitude) was announced as having been discovered at the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, on the 30th, but it turns out to be identical with No. 50, discovered by Ferguson at Washington so long ago as the

4th of October, 1857. Planet No. 589, which was discovered by Herr Kopff at Heidelberg on March 3rd, 1906, has been named Croatia.

A COMET (c. 1909) was discovered by Prof. Daniel at Princeton, N.J., on the 6th inst., near the boundary of the constellations Auriga and Gemini. Its brightness was estimated to be about equal to that of a star of the eleventh magnitude. The motion was nearly in a northerly direction. With the aid of subsequent observations, Herr Ebell has approximately calculated its orbit, finding that it passed its perihelion on the 5th inst. (the day before discovery), and is receding from both the sun and the earth, so that its brightness is rapidly diminishing. But a very interesting circumstance connected with it is that it seems probable that it is a return of comet 1867 I., for which a period of about forty years had been calculated. Its apparent place is now in the constellation Auriga, and on the 21st inst. it will be situated about 5° to the east of β Aurigæ.

HALLEY'S COMET (c. 1909) is now in the western part of Aries, near its boundary with Taurus, and moving in a south-westerly direction. Its course, according to Mr. Crommelin's ephemeris, is now slightly increasing its distance from the earth, and will continue to do so until the first week in March (distance 1.90 in terms of that of the sun, or about 177,000,000 miles), after which it will again come nearer us until it makes its nearest approach (as stated before) on the 19th of May, about a month after its perihelion passage. It will be in conjunction with Mars on the 15th prox., and also nearest that planet the same day; distance about 37,000,000 miles.

MADAME CERASKI noticed an object of the tenth magnitude on a photograph taken at Moscow on March 23rd, which does not appear on others before or since, and is probably a variable star; if so, it will be reckoned in a general list as var. 44, 1909, Urse Majoris.

WE have received Mr. Mee's useful annual *The Heavens at a Glance* for 1910, conveniently arranged as in previous years, on both sides of a large card. As this is the fourteenth year of issue, this handy guide to the stars and celestial phenomena generally is evidently in request. It is to be obtained from the author at Llanishen, Cardiff.

FINE ARTS

WORKS BY STUDENTS OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY.

It will generally be conceded that, of the two branches of the fine arts with which the schools of the Royal Academy are mainly concerned, it is the teaching of sculpture which has for a good many years past been in the more satisfactory condition. It suffers, it is true, from one formidable defect—it is virtually not a school of sculpture at all, but merely of modelling; nor do we see signs of any organized attempt to develop that initiative and power of design, the absence of which is deplorable among modern sculptors. With these regrettable limitations, however, the training is sound, and for a long time past the biennial exhibition of "Gold Medal" works has revealed

the sculptors as incomparably superior to the painters.

On the present occasion this superiority is a little less marked. The best work of the modellers is hardly up to the level of recent occasions; while we are glad to record among the pictorial essays on the theme of Dives and Lazarus the presence of a number of paintings which are at any rate markedly better than any shown in late years. This is so far satisfactory; but in their selection of a prize picture it must be admitted that the judges have done their best to direct future aspirants to the old deplorable level. An outside critic cannot say to what extent this is due to the system of voting—whether the presence of three works at least of about even merit divided the vote of the more capable portion of the jury, while the duller party voted solidly for its natural choice, and thus carried the day. Certainly we imagine that a large number of the contributories to the composite wisdom of such a verdict must be troubled by after-qualms, and in this mood of contrition they may perhaps be induced to consider whether the very manner in which these competitions are conducted is not such as to lead naturally to unfairness.

In the first place, the subject of the competition is a pictorial design, and it is hardly too much to say that design is not taught in the Academy schools. That would not affect the justice of the verdict but for the fact that occasionally providence sends a competitor with marked abilities in that direction. No. 1 in the present show offers such an instance of a painting—mannered, inadequate in presentation, but with a power of pictorial expressiveness which easily distances all the others. It offers such small evidence that its author has utilized the opportunities afforded by the schools that we can imagine any respectable Academician scouting the suggestion of honouring it, so evidently does it seem the work of a heedless and dilatory pupil, bent on flouting that art of painstaking realism which may seem pre-eminently "sound" to a body of examiners, not all of whom, perhaps, have much practical insight into the more general laws of design. We would not deny entirely the validity of these scruples in the present instance. No. 1 does not look a suitable "Gold Medal" picture; and had the prize been awarded either to No. 3 or No. 10 we should not have criticized the choice of the jury. Both these are careful, sound examples of students' work, without any glimmerings of insight into the use of colour for purposes of design, but clear and attentive in execution, and free from vulgarity. The principal figure is the best part of the former, the revellers being somewhat tame and perfunctory; in No. 10 Lazarus is poor, while the people at the feast are admirably realized. Yet even though, on its intrinsic merits, we would not unconditionally champion the present sole representative of design as against actuality, there seems an initial injustice in the fact that, in a competition for a figure composition, the art of representation should be, as it were, in possession, and the art of design something of an interloper. In the one instance the judges reward the good student who has benefited by their wisdom, while in the other they have no such semi-parental pride.

Yet if these works are to be judged, not primarily by the nature of their design, but by the thoroughness with which a given scene is realized, how completely does the Academy abandon, in awarding this the most important prize in its gift, the principle of equal opportunity, which

is, with a great show of fairness, insisted upon in the smaller competitions! The subjects for the Gold Medal competitions (both for painting and sculpture) are announced something like eight months before the date fixed for sending in, and the work is done away from the Academy. The student of ample means may thus for eight months labour with every facility in the way of models and accessories before him, so that he is indeed incapable if he fail to attain a certain degree of plausible realism. The student without means is in such a different position that the usually pardonable preference for (other things being equal) the work displaying most labour becomes unfair.

These criticisms are offered on general principles, and with no eye on particular facts; and though there was other work at Burlington House which showed the author of No. 1 as by no means incapable of that art of painting from the model in which his rivals in the Gold Medal competition appeared so much his superiors, we by no means intend to imply that he in particular was handicapped, as many students must have been in the past. On the other hand, it is surely to the Academy's interest to see that no able student is placed at such a disadvantage, because inevitably their schools are to some extent judged by these their prize scholars. A comparison might be drawn in this connexion with the scrupulous equality of opportunity offered to competitors for the Prix de Rome. These—reduced to a practicable number by preliminary selection—are set down in studios provided for the purpose, for a very much shorter time than is allowed for the R.A. medal work, and supplied each with an identical sum for models. We do not think the expenses of such provision would weigh heavily on the Royal Academy, and there should be no difficulty in finding a month during which the galleries upstairs might be vacant and could be utilized as studios. Moreover, with a shorter period of incubation the works would probably be more sober and studentlike, and competitors would not be tempted to trick out their work with the extraneous attractions of picturesque costumes and accessories—with one eye, as it were, on the Gold Medal, and the other, on a popular success at the Royal Academy Spring Exhibition.

The painting from life shows rather more ability than in recent years, but the same lack of definite direction or aim which one would expect as the result of working under a fresh professor each month. The drawing from life, on the other hand, does show some degree of consistency in its adherence to a certain type of laborious stipple (destructive of the finer qualities of draughtsmanship) which is one of the puzzles of art-teaching. Some future master of historic criticism may be able to divine what artist could possibly have originated it and for what purpose.

Some of the studies of drapery were very clever, though usually dealing with a conglomeration of accidental folds, the significance of which was too obscure to make it a good subject for young students.

OTHER EXHIBITIONS.

THOUGH not of high significance artistically, the pictures of 'Wild Beasts and Birds of Africa and Ceylon' by Herr Kuhnert, at the Fine-Art Society's Gallery, have a genuine and legitimate interest by their truthful views of these creatures

in their proper landscape setting. Many now appreciate the cinematograph as a means of entertainment when it is employed for the display of natural scenes. These pictures perform the same entertaining miracle of transporting the spectator to a far-off and unfamiliar world. They "put you there" more effectively than usual, and deserve their popularity.

At the Baillie Gallery the work of Mr. Carton Moore Park shows an alert, but slender talent, with a gift for promptly fixing when face to face with nature upon something to emphasize. This emphasis is more effective as a note among others in a mixed exhibition than when displayed in a collection of the artist's works, the effect in the latter case being a little spasmodic.

In the further room Mr. Keith Henderson's 'Whimsy Pictures' do not show his talent to such advantage as the unpretending portraits by which at the Royal Academy he first deservedly attracted attention. His attempts at fantasy are a matter of simple addition—the representation together, in as direct and matter-of-fact a manner as possible, of objects not usually seen in such connexion. Presumably they are provoked by some story of which they are illustrations, but the result is a set of absurdly elaborate drawings, generally of meaningless and incongruous situations. The pictures of Antrim and Donegal show a similar insistence on directness of execution at all costs.

At the Chenil Gallery an exhibition of drawings and etchings by Mr. Augustus John, and of lithographs and etchings by Mr. Theodore Roussel, corroborates our estimate of these artists, but does not show any new side of their talent.

NATIONAL LOAN EXHIBITION.

A RECENT and important addition to the National Loan Exhibition is the 'Portrait of Maria, Duchess of Gloucester,' by Reynolds, which has been lent from the Buckingham Palace Collection by the King. The picture was painted in June, 1771, and exhibited at the Royal Academy three years later (No. 214), when the artist also contributed his 'Three Ladies adorning a Term of Hymen' which is now known under a different title in the National Gallery, together with his 'Lady Cockburn and her Three Children,' which was added to the National Collection three years ago. Reynolds, who sent thirteen pictures to the exhibition of 1774, never seems to have tired of painting Maria, Duchess of Gloucester, nor she of sitting to him. She first sat in 1759, the year in which she married her first husband, James, second Earl Waldegrave, who died four years later. The Dowager Countess Waldegrave, who was described as "the handsomest woman in England, her only fault being her extravagance," sat also to Reynolds in 1761, 1762, and 1764, by which date she had been secretly married to William Henry, Duke of Gloucester. In this picture, which has never been exhibited since its first appearance at the Royal Academy, the Duchess is represented seated in a landscape. Her portrait was also painted by Gainsborough and Ozias Humphrey.

The receipts of the exhibition, which will close on the evening of Wednesday, January 26th, now amount to nearly 5,000l.

MR. WAKLEY'S COINS.

ON Wednesday, the 8th inst., Messrs. Sotheby concluded the sale of the collection of coins formed by Mr. Wakley. Among the prices realized were: Scotch series, Mary and Henry, royal, 1565, unique, 21l. 10s. James VI., two-mark piece, or thistle dollar, 1578, perhaps unique, 22l. Charles I., three-pound piece, 1625, first issue, mint state, 13l. 13s. Irish Series, Inchiquin siege crown, 1642, figures and letters reversed, 14l. 10s.; another, an oblong with corners cut off, 12l. 15s.; Dublin, pre-Restoration crown, 1649 (?), 10l. 7s. 6d. James II. gun money, silver pattern crown, 1690, with inscribed edge, 12l.; another, similar, but with plain edge, 11l. 5s.; pewter proof crown, same date, 20l. Colonial series, Portcullis dollar, 1600, 11l. 5s. Charles I. Oxford treble sovereign, 1642, 10l. 10s. Syracuse, tetradrachm of Agathocles, B.C. 310-307, 14l. 10s. Eretria, didrachm, B.C. 480-445, 15l. Athens, didrachm, B.C. 525-430, 19l. The total for the three days was 2,895l. 18s. 6d.

THE EARL OF SHEFFIELD'S PICTURES.

THE collection of the late Earl of Sheffield was sold by Messrs. Christie on Saturday last. Several of the early portraits were anonymous, but a portrait by Hoppner fetched nearly 3,000l.

Drawings: John, first Earl of Sheffield, in blue coat, buff breeches, white vest and stockings, standing holding his hat, 73l. J. Downman, Hon. Maria Josepha and Louisa Dorothea Holroyd, daughters of the first Earl, when children, in white dress and black hats, 304l.

Pictures: P. Casteels, Poultry, Game, and Wild Birds, a set of four panels for mural decoration, 262l. Miss Broughton of Owlbury, when a child, in red dress with white sleeves, holding a flower, dated 1586, 262l. Lady Speke, in embroidered black and white dress, holding a ring and a book, dated 1592, 252l. Isaac Holroyd, father of John, first Earl of Sheffield, in mauve coat with gold braid and buttons, powdered wig, 136l. Francis, first Earl of Guilford, in red coat with white stock, powdered wig, 462l. P. de Champagne, Jean Baptiste Colbert, half-figure, standing to the left, three-quarter profile, right hand on hip, 546l. F. Cotes, Abigail, Countess of Sheffield, in blue dress with yellow sash, resting her arm on a column over which her crimson cloak is thrown, 493l. W. Dobson, Charles I., in robes trimmed with ermine, standing, resting his left arm upon the hilt of his sword, and Henrietta Maria, in crimson dress, with jewels and pearl necklace, standing by a table (a pair), 672l. Dutch School, Portrait of a Lady, in black dress with lace ruff, and strings of pearls, 115l. T. Hickey, John, first Earl of Sheffield, and Col. Ridley, 162l. Hoppner, Anne, Countess of Sheffield, in white dress, with short sleeves, blue ribbon in her hair; landscape and foliage background, 2,940l.; Thomas, second Earl of Chichester, in blue coat with brass buttons, and white stock, 789l. T. Hudson, Mrs. George Speke, in white satin dress with jewels and pink bows, a blue cloak thrown over her left shoulder, 178l. J. Jackson, Harriet, Countess of Sheffield, in brown dress, with large white hat and feathers, holding her gloves, 241l. A. Kauffman, John, first Earl of Sheffield, in slashed doublet with Van Dyck collar, and large hat, standing by a column, holding his sword, 173l. Lawrence, Francis, fourth Earl of Guilford, in dark coat and white vest, with white stock, 110l.; the same, in blue coat and buff breeches, with white stock, seated, holding a snuff-box, 199l. N. Maes, Portrait of a Gentleman, in brown dress, with white sleeves, and crimson cloak, resting his right hand on the head of his dog, 966l. Lady K. A. North, Lady Anne North, in pink dress, standing in a landscape, holding a basket of flowers, 115l. F. Pourbus, Portraits of a Gentleman and a Lady, the gentleman in grey dress, with gorget and lace collar; the lady in dark dress, with lace ruff and cuffs, holding her fan (a pair), 609l. A. Ramsay, Anne, Countess of Guilford, in pink dress with lace fichu, wearing a rose, 283l. Reynolds, John, first Earl of Sheffield, bust to the left, three-quarter profile, in his robes as a peer, 892l.; Miss Margaret Faure, in blue dress, and pink cloak lined with ermine, 546l.; Frederick North, second Earl of Guilford, in red dress, resting his right arm on a table, 215l. Romney, John, first Earl of Sheffield, in red coat and green vest, with white stock, 625l.; Portrait of an Officer, in red coat, white vest and breeches, holding his hat in his hand, 651l. P. van Somer, Henry Frederick, Prince of Wales, son of James I., in pink dress embroidered with gold braid, 220l. F. Zuechero, Queen Elizabeth, in richly embroidered white dress, holding her fan in her right hand, 525l.

After the Sheffield collection Messrs. Christie sold the following, from various properties:—

Sir Richard Glode of Orpington, in naval uniform, pastel by J. Russell, 273l. Pictures: Dutch School, Portrait of a Gentleman (said to be Richard Cromwell), in dark cloak with white lace collar, flowing hair, 278l. Sir W. Beechey, Fast Friends, a little girl holding a pet rabbit on her lap, 283l. R. Cosway, Lady Pigot of Patahull, in white dress with gold sash, seated at a table, holding a letter in her right hand, 147l. Reynolds, George Ashby, in red coat, vest, and breeches, carrying his hat under his left arm, 682l. Sir P. Lely, Miss Hannah Waring, in brown dress with blue scarf, resting her left arm upon a pedestal, 199l. Rembrandt, Portrait of an Oriental Prince, in gold brocaded tunic, grey cloak lined with fur, seated by a table, 714l.

Fine-Art Gossip.

At the last meeting of the Council of the Royal Society of Painter-Etchers and Engravers Mr. Lee Hankey and the Hon. Walter James were elected Associates.

THE Trustees of the National Portrait Gallery have recently acquired by purchase two interesting works of the early part of the eighteenth century: a portrait of William Kent (1684-1748), architect, sculptor, painter, and landscape gardener, signed by B. Dandridge; and a small portrait-group representing a musical party in Kew Palace, the performers being Frederick, Prince of Wales, and his sisters. The picture is signed and dated "Ph. Mercier 1733." Both works are now hung in the Hogarth Room, No. XI.

AN exhibition of work by the pupils of the Royal Irish School of Art-Needlework, of which the Countess of Mayo is President, was held in Dublin last week. The School is famous for the excellence of its embroideries and decorative needlework, and some interesting examples were included in the recent exhibition.

AN exhibition of some fifty pictures and sketches by Miss Mary Barton is now being held in Dublin. Miss Barton is well known as a water-colour painter, and her work in this exhibition reaches a high level of excellence.

WHEREVER art was talked of, especially early Italian art, the name of Salting has been to the fore as the possessor of the most valued masterpieces. That name conveyed little to the general public, which now first learns some details of its owner. Mr. George Salting, who died on Sunday last, lived a retired life in London, though he was well known at Messrs. Christie's rooms, where he bought at once lavishly and judiciously. His wealth, of Australian origin, had been mainly devoted for years to purchasing works of art of a varied kind, especially pictures of late years; and the friends who were privileged to see his rooms recognized the wonderful quality of his collections. Mr. Salting had always been a most generous lender of his treasures for public exhibition, and it is expected that the nation will profit by his bequests. We had a note concerning his pictures at the National Gallery on September 1st, 1906.

A CORRESPONDENT writes:—

"Dr. Ludwig Mond's collection of Italian pictures has a world-wide reputation. The 'Christ on the Cross,' an early work by Raphael, and painted under the influence of Perugino, was acquired by him at the Dudley Sale in 1892 for 11,130l. It had formerly been in the collection of Cardinal Fesch. Other important pictures are a late 'Virgin and Child' by Titian; a magnificent 'Holy Family' by Andrea Mantegna; an early 'Virgin Enthroned' by Gentile Bellini; a late 'Flora' by Palma Vecchio; two 'Madonnas' by Giovanni Bellini, and the

'Calling of St. Zenobius' and the 'Miracles of St. Zenobius,' which are late panels from the hand of Botticelli.

"To these may be added a 'Female Head' by Boccaccio; a small 'Holy Family' by Fra Bartolommeo; a 'Virgin and Child' by Domenico Ghirlandajo; a superb 'Pietà with Two Angels' by Giovanni Bellini; an early 'Virgin with Two Donors' by Catena; a male portrait by Savoldo which passes under the title of 'Baldassare Castiglione'; a 'Portrait of the Veronese Physician and Poet, Fracastoro' by Torbido; and a 'Portrait of Giovanni Gritti' by Tintoretto. The collection, which includes a Teniers, a Rubens, and an Aart van der Neer, consists almost entirely of Italian paintings, and was formed on the advice of Dr. Richter."

THE historical and genre painter Hermann von Kaulbach, whose death in his sixty-fourth year is announced from Munich, was the son of the artist Wilhelm von Kaulbach, and a pupil of Piloty. His pictures had a considerable vogue at one time, but his talent was inferior to that of his father. He was most successful on the whole in small pictures. Among his best-known works are many pictures of children, 'Mozarts letzte Tage,' 'Lucrezia Borgia die vor ihrem Vater tanzt,' 'Unsterblichkeit' (in the Neue Pinakothek), and the illustrations of Freytag's writings.

A WRITER in the December number of the *Monatshefte* believes that he has discovered the name of that excellent German portrait painter of the sixteenth century who is known as the "Master of the Holzhausen portraits." By some critics he has been tentatively, though by no means convincingly, identified with Melchior Feselen, while others have tried to prove that he was Wolf Huber of Passau. Dr. Braune, the writer of the note in the *Monatshefte*, now draws attention to the fact that a group of portraits, which he believes to be by the same hand as the Holzhausen family portraits, bear the monogram C. v. C. This is to be interpreted as Conrad von Creuznach, a painter who worked at Frankfurt in the first half of the sixteenth century. The majority of the sitters of the Holzhausen master appeared to have belonged to Frankfurt, and the style of all these portraits, like the character of the landscape, often introduced in the background, points to a painter of the Lower or Central Rhine rather than to a South German master. All things considered, therefore, the suggestion that the anonymous master may be Conrad Faber von Creuznach is interesting, and further research may bring to light new material relating to him.

A PICTURE of the 'Visitation' once in the Lipperheide Collection, and recently acquired by the Bavarian National Museum, is pronounced by Dr. Philipp Halm to be a hitherto unrecognized work by Wolf Huber. The picture is said to be closely connected with the painter's authentic works in the Hof Museum at Vienna and the Kaiser Friedrich Museum at Berlin. Dr. Halm expresses the belief that the panel of the 'Visitation' formed part of the same altarpiece as the Berlin panel which represents the 'Flight into Egypt.'

THE apse of the Cathedral of Pienza, containing frescoes by Rossellino, is said to be in a very bad state, and the Italian Government has appointed a commission to inquire into the matter. It is hoped that steps will be taken without delay to repair the damage.

THE Gold Medal of the National Institute of Arts and Letters of the United States has been presented to Mrs. Saint-Gaudens in recognition of the sculpture of her husband.

MR. JAMES L. CAW, Director of the National Gallery of Scotland, has written an introductory essay to a volume contain-

ing reproductions of fifty-five selected examples of Raeburn's portraits. The edition consists of 350 copies, and Messrs. T. & R. Annan of Glasgow are the publishers.

THE VASARI SOCIETY's fifth portfolio, which will shortly be issued to subscribers, contains forty reproductions of drawings, an increase of five on the number issued last year. The British Museum provides drawings by Andrea del Sarto, Raphael, Piranesi, Bruegel, Rubens, Rembrandt, Fragonard, and Peter Oliver. Other artists represented, from the collections of the Duke of Devonshire, the Earl of Pembroke, Sir Edward Poynter, and others, are Pisanello, Carpaccio, Van Dyck, Holbein, Callot, and Watteau. The Society, though flourishing, has vacancies for new members; the annual subscription is one guinea, and the Hon. Secretary's address is 10, Kensington Mansions, S.W.

MR. SHIRLEY FOX writes to complain that the reviewer of his book 'An Art Student's Reminiscences of Paris in the Eighties' has misquoted the notice which used to appear on Paris tramcars.

THE fourth series of 'Rembrandt Original Drawings,' reproduced in the colours of the originals, edited formerly by F. Lippmann, and now by C. Hofstede de Groot, is to be published shortly in a limited edition by Mr. Martinus Nijhoff of the Hague. The second series is now out of print, and very few copies are left of the third.

THE Museum at Amsterdam, which is one of the richest and best organized galleries of the world, has received an important gift from the Drucker family of an extensive collection of works by contemporary Dutch artists. To this gift the donors have added several works by T. de Boek of his best period, an example of Josef Israëls, and a lion with her cubs by Mr. J. M. Swan.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

SAVOY.—*Fallen Fairies*.

THE new opera by Sir William Gilbert and Edward German, which was brought forward last Wednesday evening, is, so far as the "book" is concerned, a fresh version of the same author's 'The Wicked World,' produced nearly thirty-seven years ago at the Haymarket, with Mr. and Mrs. Kendal, Miss Amy Roselle, and J. B. Buckstone in the cast. The fairies in question have the power, when two of their number quit their homes to visit earth, to summon the absent fairies' counterpart, and on the pretext that observation of their "lives immaculate" might change man's "normal immorality," they decide to exchange their brothers, Ethais and Phyllon, for earthly counterparts. When these appear, they are found to be Hunnish knights vigorously engaged in combat with double-handed swords. Ethais is wounded, whereupon Selene, the Fairy Queen, carries him off to her bower, where she tends him, and, falling in love with him, gives him her ring. Darine, at first enamoured of Phyllon, subsequently grows jealous of Selene, and sends off Lutin, a Serving Fairy, to obtain

from his earthly counterpart, Phyllon's henchman, a potion that will heal the wounds of Ethais. Receiving it, she persuades Ethais to hand over Selene's ring in exchange for the draught which shall enable him to regain his strength and continue the combat with Phyllon. The jealous fairies are easily persuaded to degrade Selene, and proclaim Darine as their Queen; but Ethais and Phyllon have grown tired of the constant squabbles, and take their departure for earth, where "women are not devils till they die." Peace being restored in fairyland, Selene is forgiven, and resumes her position as Queen.

Unfortunately, the first act of the new opera is more than a trifle dull. Except the well-written and melodious choruses for the fairies, there is little of interest until the arrival of the Hunnish knights, whose duet, effectively sung by Mr. Claude Flemming and Mr. Leo Sheffield, is of a bold and spirited character. A bright and pretty song for Selene, which falls to the share of Miss Nancy McIntosh, engages the ear agreeably, but musically the first act is far inferior to the second.

In this act we note a charming song and dainty dance for Zayda, a part in which Miss Jessie Rose appears to advantage; and an effective song for Darine, whose representative, Miss Maidie Hope, has a good voice, which she manages well. She is also associated in a cleverly written and piquantly orchestrated duet with Mr. Leo Sheffield, the Phyllon, who is likewise a meritorious singer.

The choruses—which throughout the opera are for female voices only—are attractive, especially the number sung while Darine is being crowned. The wittiest and most whimsical song in the work is that allotted to Lutin, who proclaims that

In yonder world, which devils strew
With worry, grief, and pain in plenty,
This maxim is accounted true
With nemine dissentiente:
A woman doth the mischief brew,
In nineteen cases out of twenty!

In the part of the Serving Fairy Mr. C. H. Workman shows his customary resourcefulness, and makes the most of somewhat limited opportunities.

Although the new opera does not rank on an equality as regards merit with the Gilbert and Sullivan series, it has its good points, and with some condensation of the second act—which drags towards the close—has a fair prospect of success.

QUEEN'S HALL.—*Symphony Concert*.

BORODIN'S Symphony in B minor, which was included in the programme of the Symphony Concert last Saturday afternoon, is an interesting, though not exciting work. The intensely emotional music of Tchaikowsky, together with its rich orchestration, to which we are now accustomed, makes that of Borodin appear very mild. Stassov, the composer's intimate friend, described to Mrs. Newmarch, the writer of the analytical notes, a series of pictures which Borodin

had in mind when writing it; but he himself did not publish any programme. The Scherzo, though light and pleasing, has not the Slavonic colour and character of the other three movements; and it seems to have been included out of respect for classical practice; moreover, it is curious that the programme revealed by Stassov concerns only the other three movements. An excellent rendering of the work was given under the direction of Mr. Henry J. Wood.

The performance of Saint-Saëns's Piano-forte Concerto in G minor by Herr Moritz Rosenthal was exceedingly crisp and brilliant. He was afterwards heard in the Rhapsody in E for pianoforte and orchestra, but with all his fine playing he could not disguise the fact that the treatment by Liszt of Hungarian themes was for the most part tawdry.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mackenzie's 'Colomba.'

PAST Saturday evening a performance of Sir Alexander Mackenzie's 'Colomba' was given by students of the Royal Academy of Music under the direction of Mr. Edgardo Lévi. The opera has not been heard in London since its production by the Carl Rosa Company at Drury Lane Theatre in 1883. The room at Tenterden Street is not large enough for a full orchestra, in place of which a pianoforte and organ were used; moreover, there was not adequate space on the platform for the actors. The performance, however, was not without its good points. It would be interesting if the Carl Rosa Company would revive the work. Whether as a whole it would satisfy present requirements may be open to question; at any rate, it contains much excellent music.

Musical Gossip.

THE first concert of the Dublin University Choral Society took place on the 10th inst., when Bach's Mass in B minor was performed. The choir, under Mr. Charles Marchant, gave a spirited rendering of the difficult fugal choruses, and the solo work was well done by members of the Society.

A WELL-KNOWN Dublin musical critic has passed away in the person of Mr. James Scott Macartney, who graduated in Trinity College, Dublin, so long ago as 1838. Mr. Macartney was an accomplished musician, and his loss will be deeply felt.

At the forthcoming Brighton Festival the chorus will consist of four hundred members, and the Brighton Municipal Orchestra will be increased. The production of M. Paderewski's new Symphony is now definitely announced. The principal singers engaged are Miss Marie Brema and Madame Gleeson-White, and Messrs. John Coates, Walter Hyde, Plunket Greene, Watkin Mills, and Thorpe Bates.

THE twenty-fifth annual Conference of the Incorporated Society of Musicians will be held at Folkestone from the 3rd to the 8th of January. Papers will be read on

'The Viola' by Mr. Stanley Hawley, with illustrations by Mr. Lionel Tertis; and on 'The Significance of Contemporary French Music' by Mr. Edwin Evans, with illustrations by the Parisian Quartet, the singer Mlle. Hélène M. Luquiens, and the pianist Mr. Yves Nat. These artists will also give a concert of French music. Drs. Alfred King and E. Markham Lee, and Messrs. J. W. Pearson and F. Harold Hankins, will be the chairmen.

A NEW set of 'Kinderlieder' by Carl Reinecke, the former conductor of the Leipzig Gewandhaus Concerts, who recently celebrated the eighty-fifth anniversary of his birth, has just been published.

PERFORMANCES NEXT WEEK.

Concert, 3.30, Royal Albert Hall.
— Sunday Society Concert, 3.30, Queen's Hall.
— Sunday League Concert, 7, Queen's Hall.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

HAYMARKET.—*The Blue Bird: a Fairy Play in Six Acts.* By Maurice Maeterlinck.

WHAT a difference there may be between the impressions a play produces when read in the study and when seen in the theatre is well shown in the case of M. Maeterlinck's fairy drama. All one's anticipations as to the beauty of the stage pictures which might be realized from its scenario are amply fulfilled by Mr. Herbert's Trench's painters and stage-managers; at every point of the story the art of the theatre has done its utmost in the way of providing a refined and imaginative presentment of the playwright's fancies. The transformation of the tombstones and dim light of the Kingdom of the Past into a dazzling garden of lilies; the vision of the dance of the Stars and the flight of the Blue Birds in the Palace of Night; the spectacle of the old-world galleon which, under Father Time's direction, carries the souls of the unborn children to Earth, all haunt the memory by virtue of the simple loveliness of their settings; and a charming contrast in its homeliness is provided by the rustic cottage outside which the peasant child-hero and heroine, Tyltyl and Mytyl, discover their dead grandparents. But it is curious to find how serious in the playhouse are errors of judgment which seemed almost trivial to a reader of the text; how also situations that appeared certain to work out well on the stage, somehow or other miss their effect, while others, which seemed to require too much intellectual sympathy from the childish and childlike playgoer, meet with entire success.

The prime mistake that M. Maeterlinck makes in this tale of the search by two children for the "Blue Bird" of happiness is certainly that of vilifying the cat at the expense of the dog, of representing the former as the arch-enemy of the human race in order to round off his familiar theory that the dog has been from prehistoric times the great animal ally of

man. Our young folk, for whom his play is chiefly intended, know better than this; in their nurseries and homes experience has taught them that the cat is a gracious and affectionate animal, not more selfish or greedy than the dog, quite as playful, and much more dignified; so that they have a difficulty in conceiving of the Cat as traitor, and as head of the conspiracy of the animals against Tyltyl and Mytyl's expedition. All the scenes, therefore, in which the domestic pet is shown in this ugly light fall rather flat. Then, again, the author can hardly expect children to follow him when he represents all Nature—vegetable and animal—as in alliance against humanity. Boys and girls do not see the cruel side of Nature; it gives them shade in summer, that pretty plaything snow, in winter, and a pageant of flowers and colours throughout the seasons; while the only animals with which they come in contact are meek and friendly. Thus it happens that Tyltyl's great battle in the forest against leagued trees and beasts does not prove so impressive at the Haymarket as might have been expected. Another mistake is the putting into little Tyltyl's mouth of the phrase "There are no dead." In the theatre the remark absolutely disconcerts children, whether of small or larger growth, and as a consequence the tableau-curtain goes down on the exquisite picture of the garden of lilies almost without applause.

On the other hand, there are ample compensations. M. Maeterlinck here opens up a whole new world of fantasy, adds all the marvels and inventions of science to fairyland, and frequently gives utterance to poetic thoughts and imaginations which are well within the apprehension of the young. It is a significant fact that his most fanciful is his most successful scene. Two children who accompanied the writer of this notice were loud in their praise of the kaleidoscopic effects of the Palace of Night; enjoyed the fidelity of Mr. Hendrie's portraiture of the Dog; liked the tiny representative of Tyltyl, Olive Walter, immensely; admired Mrs. Raleigh's Night and Mr. C. V. France's Father Time; and responded to the sentiment of the episode of the Land of Memory, where it is suggested that our dead friends live again so often as we recall them.

But their enthusiasm was reserved for the scene picturing the Kingdom of the Future. They revelled in every part of it. The talk of the two live children with those still unborn; the exhibition offered by the children of the future of the scientific discoveries they were to make on earth; the tableau of old Time come in his vessel for the souls awaiting birth; the amusing eagerness of some, and reluctance of others, to make the voyage; nay, even the scene of parting between twin souls supposed to be in love—not one item would they have had omitted. The audience at large—which, by the way, consisted mainly of adults—seemed much of the same mind.

SHAKESPEARE'S GLOBE.

PROF. C. W. WALLACE of Nebraska has printed, "for presentation only," some samples of his forthcoming book on the history of the English drama; but as he has sent us a copy we notice it here. We always welcome a new worker in the field of original research. Prof. Wallace has worked hard, and has brought together some good things. This little pamphlet, which he calls *Globe Theatre Apparel*, though interesting, is one of the minor cases he has collected. He found it among the uncalendared proceedings of the Court of Requests, 9 James I. It shows that Shakespeare's company, then the King's Company, through John Hemynges on one occasion at least, sold their cast clothes, while they were worth money, to the poorer company of the Duke of York's Players, when Joseph Taylor was at the head of it. The purchasers agreed to pay 11l., not in ready money, but within a certain time, and the five chief members of the company agreed to become liable to a penalty of 20l. if they did not fulfil these conditions. They did not pay at the date. Hemynges thereupon demanded his principal, and then his penalty from Joseph Taylor, who refused to pay. Hemynges sued him at Common Law, and Taylor appealed to the King in the Court of Equity, on the ground that since the purchase he had left the Duke of York's Company, but had taken no share of the clothes with him.

The chief information gained from the case concerns the circumstances and status of Joseph Taylor, about whom much information has been preserved in the Record Office. There is further opened an interesting field for speculation as to the play for which the garments had been originally purchased, the date at which it had been withdrawn, and the players who had worn the clothes. Such speculation is the sphere of the imaginative Shakespearean, who as a rule, rarely touches originals for himself. The solid facts are of real importance to students.

As it is the first time this case has been printed *in extenso*, we may make some comments on the methods of transcription. To the general fidelity of Prof. Wallace's work those who know the originals can best bear testimony.

It is true that the signs of contraction increase the difficulties of type-setting; but to give only one set of signs, those represented by superior letters, and ignore all others seems an arbitrary proceeding. Other signs may be less easy to reproduce, but surely there would have been no difficulty if all words in which contractions were not reproduced, were expanded in italic letters. The numerous words ending in "cyon," the old equivalent for our "tion," would then have been simplified, and inexperienced readers would be able to understand "parties," "particulars," "premises," and "Michaelmas," instead of puzzling over "pties," "pticulars," "pmises," and "Michs." The date of the complaint might have been expanded from the fifth word. We note one or two slips in the omission or introduction of the letter *s*; and a lack of recognition that "ff" was the old form of the capital letter. It would have been better to place the "joint answers" after the answer of the principal defendant. The order in which they are now found among the records is a matter of accident; but though the date has mouldered away, it can hardly have been sent in before that of John Hemynges, which was "sworn" only four days after the complaint of Joseph Taylor.

These little details, however, any one can put right for himself. Prof. Wallace's complete book should be a great help to students of the period, especially to those who live at a distance from the treasures of the Record Office.

Dramatic Gossip.

As we go to press on Thursday evening 'Pinkie and the Fairies' is being revived by Sir Herbert Tree at His Majesty's Theatre.

THREE completed plays—'Mlle. La Valière,' 'Mirabeau,' and 'Robespierre'—have been found among the papers of Sardou.

THE death in his fifty-eighth year is announced from Gross Lichterfelde of the dramatist and novelist Karl Böttcher. His writings were on the whole sensational in tendency, and his dramas dealt frequently with political and social questions that brought him into collision with the censor. Among his numerous works are 'Der Nabob auf Kapri,' 'Karlsbader Novellen,' 'Die berühmte Tragödin,' 'Im Bann der Engländer,' a book on the relations between this country and Germany, and several interesting and brightly written volumes of travel.

A PORTRAIT of Mrs. Keeley, the well-known actress, painted in 1898 by Miss Julia B. Folkard, and presented by the artist, has been placed in Room XVI. of the National Portrait Gallery.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—A. R. W.—H.—Received.

T. W. K. (Shanghai).—Not suitable for us.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

We cannot undertake to reply to inquiries concerning the appearance of reviews of books.

We do not undertake to give the value of books, china, pictures, &c.

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